The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 208 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
4th Sept	Arabia	8000		
12th "	Malwa	11000		
18th "	Simla	6000		
26th "	Morea	11000		
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th "	Arabia	(2)8000		
17th "	Caledonia	8000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000		
6th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	13500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400		

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8350	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&O	9230	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&O	5821	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&O	6934	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&O	9350	9th May	10th "
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	433	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	453	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	....	999	....	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umona"	5,500.	1st September 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes, on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Routes.
KASARA,	1195	Thursday 3rd Sept.		Direct.
LINGA,	2184	Fri. 4th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

2nd September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
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And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY,
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approval securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

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(SCOTLAND.)

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NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steers Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Lndhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

THE EMPIRE VACUUM FLASKS ENGLISH MAKE.—The most up-to-date and reliable VACUUM FLASK on the market. Keeps contents hot for days and icy cold for any length of time. Great reductions. Must clear.
The SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COY. LTD. Bombay. 3656

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Medows Street, Bombay. 3053

WANTED.

WANTED AN OVERSEER. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to the STATE ENGINEER, Jamnagar. 3684

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED a cook for the Officers' Mess, 130th Baluchis at Aurangabad. Wages, including mate, Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 2482

WANTED at once a TYPIST, SHORT-HAND not essential. Apply to Box No. 839, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3703

WANTED for High School CHRISTIAN MALE and FEMALE TEACHERS to teach lower classes. Apply to Box No. 840 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3710

WANTED.—SEVERAL TEMPORARY CLERKS on good salary at different stations. Persons willing to enlist need only, apply to the NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU Delhi, at once. 3706

WAR TELEGRAMS delivered at your place daily at 7 a.m., 12 noon, 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Subscription Rs. 2 per month, (1 pice per edition). Apply at once:—R. E. M. PATEL, Convent Street, Apollo. 3705

OWING TO THE WAR unemployed can earn at least Rs. 50 p. m. without capital. Complete instructions sent for Rs. 2. Good side-line for spare-time. Money returned if not genuine, Apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3657

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a PATHAN MOTOR CAR DRIVER, who is also a mechanic. Holds excellent testimonials. Prepared to take up an appointment forthwith. Apply "PATHAN," care of this paper. 2491

WANTED.—Those who require an income of Rs. 50 and upwards p.m. No capital. No risk. Quite Practicable Scheme. Re. 1/8 only. Money refunded if proved not workable. Send ½ anna stamp for Particulars.
K. G. AGENCY, RAJKOT. 3618

WANTED 2nd. and 3rd. Officers for the "RHEINFELS," "WARTURM," and "BRAWNFELS." Also a 2nd. Engineer, holding a 1st. Class Engineer's Certificate for the S. S. "BRAWNFELS." Information, Salaries etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.
St. L. S. WARDEN.
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Bombay. 3651

WANTED.

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2480

WANTED an Urdu and Persian teacher for the Government High School, Chhindwara, Central Provinces, pay according to qualifications, Rs. 40 to an F. A., to Rs. 60 to a B.A.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE INSPECTOR of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 2485

WANTED an Assistant Electrician capable of running 3 phase alternative current generations. One with hydro-electric experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CANALS, Malakand, N.W.F.P. 2484

EXPERT Stenographer and typist (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore. Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance.—Apply by letter only with full particulars to THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., Cawnpore. 2483

WANTED at the Rajkumar College Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2486

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—WELL FURNISHED FLAT for 3 or 4 months. Low rental. Apply 2nd floor, CLARKE HOUSE, Wodehouse Road. 3694

TO LET from 1st October, the 1st floor of Marine House at Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to MRS. F. F. KARAKA on Ground Floor. 3679

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.			1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	" Mutra	"	8.45
23.20	" Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	" Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	" Peshawar Cantonment	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.			1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	" Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
3.27	" Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	" Ambala Cantonment †	"	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

LOST.

THIS is to NOTIFY that Share Certificate No. 3196 of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COY., LTD., has either been lost or stolen. Anyone dealing with it will be liable to prosecution. Finder will kindly communicate with Mr. CHHABILDAS GULABCHAND, Surat. 3704

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 3rd September 1914, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time).
68. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For appointing Mr. R. B. Mantri to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the appointment of Secretary to the Schools Committee, and for appointing Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy to be an additional member of the Tramways Committee and of the Committee appointed to report on the recommendations made by the Bombay Development Committee.
69. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle.—For obtaining a report as to the necessity for a vegetable market at Dadar.
70. From Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte.—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be a member of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum.
71. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri.—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the unsatisfactory condition of roads in the City and for requesting him to take steps for their improvement.
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HANIFABAI widow of HOOSEIN ABBA, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.
OOSMAN HOOSEIN of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan Merchant, the son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Kaze Street in the city of Bombay .....Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 11th day of August 1914.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Petitioners Attorneys.
3707

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN TYEBALI late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDUL HUSSEIN of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant residing at 287 Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of August 1914.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW, & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COMMITTEE will be glad if those interested in the cargoes of the following steamers will communicate with the undersigned:—
Steamers at Calcutta—Perla, Trostburg, Frankenfels, Erienfels, Rotenfels, Pagenturm, Kurmark, Rajuntel, Friesberg. Steamer at Rangoon—Alesia. Steamer at Karachi—Braunfels. Steamers at Aden—Wartenfels, Lindenfels, Warrior, Franz Ferdinand, Varzin. Steamers at Colombo—Trifels, Steintenfels, Reichenfels, Moltkefels, Firth, Rapenfels.
By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1914. 3711

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Powers of Attorney granted by me as the General Manager and constituted Attorney of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis & Co., for the Indian Empire, to Evangelo Theodoro Theodorides on the 8th day of March 1911, for the Bombay Branch of the said firm and on the 27th day of June 1912, for the Calcutta Branch of the said firm have been cancelled from the 22nd August, 1914.
J. G. GEORGACOPULOS,
Constituted Attorney of Th. Vafiadis & Co.
3712

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held THIS DAY a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole Share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter Share for the year ending 31st March 1914 will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 16th September, 1914 at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 9 Green Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register this day, on production of share certificates.
Bombay 1st September, 1914.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co., Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property at Moreland Road, Byculla, advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF GARLIC AND MATH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the open Shed beyond "K" Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned:—
Ex. S.S. "Netravati from Jamnagar.
141 bags of garlic and 5 bags of math slightly damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co. and next to Alice Buildings, (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware and best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room suite, lined silk tapestry, corner and side babinets, large chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, glass door bookcases, revolving top writing table, office chair, verandah benches, lady's writing table, revolving bookcase, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one handsome English operation table, doctor's instruments, electric and Jost fans, handsome flower vases, half back sofa convertible into bedstead, rich carpets, etc. etc., the property of Dr. M. Shihab, M.D. LL.D., and others.
The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
Under instruction from the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sleater Road, Grant Road, near Grant Road Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Benjamin and Roberts and others, drawing room suites, sofas, cushion chairs, velvet lined baby's set of sofas and chairs, shield armour and wall ornaments one large book case screen by Benjamin, glass and majolica wall plates, one iron safe chubb lock, one whole piece marble bath tub (very rare) standing brass lamps (very rare) Italian coloured marble top dressing and wash hand tables, wall mirrors, lamps, carpets, pictures and oleographs, one semi-grand piano by J. Brinsmead cupboards, almirahs, one American organ in case, revolving top office table, hat stand, double bedsteads with fans, rich glass, crockery and platedware, one handsome strong English built rubber tyred mail phaeton by Windover, etc. Also a lot of garden tubs and pots of Rose and Palm trees, etc. etc.
N. B.—The garden will be sold at 4-30 p.m.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 CASES ANILINE AND DRY COLOURS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulla and Company, sell by Public Auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi.
182 cases Aniline and Dry Colours.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle Fort near Kemp & Co. the teak and blackwood office and household furniture comprising arm and armless chairs, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, dining tables, vases, chest of drawers, washing and dressing tables, writing and ladies tables, single and double glass door cupboards, chairs, hanging lamps, dirty cloths baskets, hatstands, meatsafes, tile and plain teapoy, book stands, book cases, etc. phonographs, records etc., etc.
The property of a private gentleman.
Fancy sofas and chairs very useful to photographers.
D'LAL & Co. Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1914.

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AND WHAT IS IT?
Nothing but an invitation to visit
OLYMPIA
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"MASTER CROOK OUTWITTED BY A CHILD"
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Every Saturday and Sunday Matinee with Prizes 5-15 to 6-45. And every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
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In answer to Russian War Preparations
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Coast Guards recalled to Portsmouth.
THE STEPS TO WAR.
A Run on the Bank of France.
BANK OF ENGLAN
Gold being taken to pay wages.
AT BERLIN.
German Reserves Cheer at the Embassy
T FOLKESTONE
French Reserves sailing for the front
c. &c. &c. &c.
TWO GOOD COMICS
"Above and Below"
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EVERY EVENING AT 8-45 to 10-15
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This film is being shown by Special Request
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An Exciting Story of Mystery and Adventure.
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A Duel of Wits between a Detective and a Mysterious Gang of Criminals.
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By FRANK LEAH,
The famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.
SERIES No. 3.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARSEE necessary.
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The monsoon has extended into Orissa and Bihar but otherwise practically confined to Burma, Assam, Bengal and south of the peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, local in Assam Orissa, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Kyaukpyu one, Bhamo one and half, Jalpaiguri and Chakrata one, Mussooree and Cuddalore one and half, and Salem two and Kodaikanal one inch.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North Bengal and increase round the head of the Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st September 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the extreme north; it is above normal at night at Lahore and during the day at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Veravel reports 0.18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.— Malegaon records 0.22" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains persists. Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan and north Malabar and on the Kathiawar and the Coromandel coasts. In all six stations report rainfall of importance as against eight yesterday.

Isolated showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast and in Kathiawar and possibly in the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 1st of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	93.2	82.6	54	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	91.8	83.6	72	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	99.7	88.1	83	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	80.6	58	..	9.32	4.92
Rawalpind ;	97.6	77.1	59	..	16.36	—2.32
Lahore	100.3	81.2	56	..	14.68	1.90
Sirsa	99.2	75.4	55	..	12.90	..
Ambala	95.7	80.3	62	..	18.55	—1.18
Delhi ;	98.0	..	69	..	14.97	—4.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.2	73.2	59	..	22.28	1.73
Mainpuri	96.5	80.2	71	..	16.12	—3.30
Jhansi ;	96.1	77.0	70	..	21.60	—7.14
Cawnpore	94.8	80.7	66	..	21.25	—5.04
Allahabad	90.0	80.3	65	..	32.50	3.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA ;						
Jacobad	101.5	78.8	73	..	4.43	2.25
Karachi	85.8	75.0	78	..	6.21	0.50
Ajmer	88.6	75.4	73	..	14.59	—1.86
Jalpore	94.2	71.5	70	..	21.63	3.18
Kotah	92.6	76.8	67	..	20.28	—0.01
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	81.4	75.0	80	0.07	13.12	0.39
Veraval	81.9	76.8	84	0.18	10.42	—4.90
Rajkot	89.9	72.8	78	0.03	20.66	—1.26
Dhrangadar Para	88.1	74.2	83	..	26.95	10.88
Surat ;	93.0	75.3	89	0.08	42.26	8.97
Ahmedabad ;	91.0	74.0	79	..	29.47	4.29
Dessa ;	92.0	72.2	?	..	22.26	2.56
Neemuch ;	86.0	70.3	79	..	23.52	1.32
Indore	87.7	70.4	82	..	19.33	—4.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	74.7	76	..	37.97	—5.14
Saugor ;	87.4	71.2	78	..	28.18	—6.98
Hoshangabad	89.1	73.6	82	..	39.41	2.72
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	92.3	74.2	60	..	16.46	—5.98
Amraoti	91.0	71.7	77	..	17.61	—5.61
Nagpur	89.8	74.3	71	0.07	27.20	—8.07
Chanda	90.5	75.0	77	..	26.92	—11.34
Raipur	88.7	76.6	89	..	32.44	—4.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.8	87	0.03	60.25	1.94
Ratnagiri	85.1	75.7	85	0.05	10697	22.37
Mormugao	84.7	76.9	94	..	98.20	20.23
Karwar ;	83.6	74.5	97	0.01	10333	3.02
BOMBAY DECCANAND ;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	68.2	77	0.22	17.86	4.93
Ahmednagar	90.4	64.5	78	..	11.76	0.37
Poona	85.4	66.1	81	..	24.61	8.84
Sholapur	92.2	70.2	74	..	17.67	2.86
Bijapur ;	87.4	70.7	86	0.08	9.21	0.95
Belgaum ;	80.5	64.6	91	..	74.09	40.34
Aurangabad ;	88.2	69.5	67	..	19.01	1.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.9	74.9	78	..	41.02	14.67
Hyderabad	87.8	73.1	90	0.03	27.11	9.67
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.6	73.6	82	0.77	11953	20.86
Calicat	83.9	76.5	95	..	85.90	4.26
Cochin	85.0	76.8	83	..	62.95	—1.38
Colombo	87.1	76.2	85	..	15.61	—0.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madlpatam	95.8	76.2	80	0.10	17.49	—0.24
Bellary	95.0	74.0	66	..	5.20	—1.01
Guddapah	95.5	76.1	67	0.13	12.77	—0.69
Madras	91.1	76.3	76	..	12.65	1.54
Bangalore	83.9	68.6	75	..	10.43	—2.25
Coimbetor	93.2	73.0	84	..	2.86	—1.34
Trichinopoly	96.0	74.7	71	0.07	3.39	—3.81
Negapatam	93.5	79.3	90	0.17	5.25	—1.90

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 31st August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.832inches.
Temperature of Air ...	82.7degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.9 ,,
Dew Point ...	76.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.810 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	5.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	86.1 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	78.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW. W. WSW
Movement of Wind do. ...	114miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.03inches
Total fall during month ...	12.44 ,,
Do. do. year ...	60.40 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st September ...	0.00 ,,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st September 1914 was 29.787 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-4 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sep.	h /m.	ft. in.	Sep	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	1	m 9 43	27 1	1	m 2 32	17 5
W		9 32 a	24 11		3 4a	19 5
	2	m 10 21	27 7	2	m 3 25	17 8
THU		10 22 a	25 9		4 29 a	17 7
	3	m 10 53	27 10	3	m 4 14	16 16
F		11 4 a	26 5		5 1 a	17 2
	4	m 11 24	27 11	4	m 4 54	16 14
SAT		11 40 a	26 11		5 31a	17 5
	5	m 11 54	27 10	5	m 5 29	16 12
SUN					5 59 a	16 8
	6	m 0 13	27 2	6	m 6 0	17 0
M		0 22 a	27 8		6 26 a	16 1
	7	m 0 44	27 8	7	m 6 29	17 7
		0 48 a	27 4		6 52 a	16 16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 1 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31-2 p.m. Last Quarter Sept 12th 11h 15-3 p. m. New Moon 20th 3h 3-3 a. m. First Quarter 26th 5h 33-0 p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 1st, '14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to September 1st 1913	June 1st to September 1st 1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 03	69 25	62 86	46 31
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 21	62 00	73 85	50 37
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 08	64 21	72 99	50 0
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 00	71 71	76 49	49 48

JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

The annual general meeting of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Monday afternoon in the Company's office, the chairman Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, presiding.

The following Report of the Directors was presented to the meeting:—

As will be seen from the abstract of profit and loss account the working of the Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs 73,022-4-7. In view of the high prices of cotton ruling during the early part of the year with declining prices for yarn and cloth consequent on financial crisis subsequently, the directors hope the result will be deemed satisfactory.

The directors feel pleasure to report that taking into consideration that the Company will not be in a position to declare a dividend out of the profits as there is still a debit balance of Rs. 78,784-11-10 to be wiped off, the agent Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and Co. have, as in the previous years, offered Rs. 22,000 out of commission (Rs. 59,651-15-9) earned by them on condition that the same be utilized towards payment of dividend to the shareholders. This has enabled the directors to propose a dividend of Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per quarter share, which will absorb the amount given up by the agents. Thanks are due to the agents for this voluntary offer in the interest of the shareholders.

In order to keep up the mill machinery up to date your directors, besides overhauling each and every department during the year under Report, have replaced and added several prices of new machinery.

As hinted in last year's Report, your mill has been equipped with 108 looms with necessary preparatory machinery. To accommoderate this additional machinery a new weaving shed, finishing and dyeing extensions and a new calender house have been erected at a total cost of Rs. 32,310-9-5.

On the motion of the Chairman the Report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per whole share and of Rs. 5 per quarter share was then declared and Mr. Hassein A. Lallji and Khan Saheb R J. Dubash were re-elected directors.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carr Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1st.

SS Stephnotis	Robinson	Calcutta	Aug 1st 20
SS Ellora	Lyne	Calcutta	August 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1st.

S.S. Haliotis	Baker	Karachi

The following vessel obtained portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Clan Maclachlan	McLean	Port Said & Garston	
S.S. Bleamoor	Blakey	Calcutta	
S.S. Umona	Rivers	Hull & Middlesbrough	

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Loradano	for	Calcutta
,,	Baron Balfour	for	Liverpool etc.

S. S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 20, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ellora, 2,634 tons, Captain P. E. Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 25, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. McLean, will sail to-day for Port Said and Gurston, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bleamoor:—The steamer Bleamoor, 2,403 tons, Captain A. Blakey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Umona:—The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

City of Mysore:—The City Line steamer City of Mysore left Liverpool for Calcutta on Saturday.

Tuesday, September 1st, 1914.

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	APT	AJENTS
2 Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager
3 Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4 Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. K
5 Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
6 Rheinfels	Sivers	Dock manager
7 Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
10&11 Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co
12 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	B. I. S. N. Co. Ld
Notravan	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

H. W. V. D.

Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	M. M. Scostri.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begun	Park	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hojas	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Loradam	Giacolollp	V. S. A. Co
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Metoot	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Othello	Leiverance	J. F. & Co
Orna	Hewit	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 1.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 2,500 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 5 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 15 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Goculdas Dassa and Co., 99 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

MALAY MARU (s) 116 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALAY MARU (s) 450 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Hesperos from Lourenco Marques, Agents.—P. and O. S. N. Co.—7,353 tons coal.

S. S. Othello from Middlesbro' and Hull, Agents Finlay and Co.—747 barrels alum, 60 drums phenyle, 455 drums disinfectant, 10 cases castor oil, 35 drums boiled oil, 20 drums seed oil, 1,941 drums linseed oil, 61 drums blending oil, 85 drums turpentine, 70 drums, 14 casks, 224 cases, and 1,091 packages paints and colours, 109 bales paper, 80 bags farina, 9 barrels soap, 36 cases confectionery, 4 bales cotton and woollen goods, 3 bales cotton.

S. S. Loredano from Venice, Agents.—Venice S. N. Co.—1,749 pieces flooring tiles, 169 slabs marble, 450 bags sulphur, 75 cases storax, 34 cases chlorate of potash, 110 packages sajikhar, 1 parcel pearls, 30 bags almonds, 235 cases glass bangles, 235 cases and 38 kegs aniline dyes, 40 bales hemp twine, 3 bales hemp, 3 cases hemp yarn, 29 cases mixed tissues, 29 cases cotton yarn, 651 cases cotton goods, 1 case cotton and woollen goods, 1 case woollen goods, 24 bales and 71 cases spun waste silk, 17 bales paper, 40 bags seeds, 111 cases soap.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

With reference to the outward Home mails, the Salsette which arrived in Bombay last Thursday brought only a part thereof. The balance is aboard another vessel which left England on the 9th and is expected at Bombay in a day or two. The subsequent mail boat left England on 14th August and is expected at Bombay about 6th September.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nankin, with the outward mails of the 14th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Sunday next.

THE ONLY GENUINE
ROSKOPF PATENT

Sole Agents
ABRECHT & Co
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON.

Can be had from all respectable watch-merchants.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, FORT.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.
And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India today than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.
Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, August 31st.

Bar Silver Spot 24¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 31st.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	4,700
Imports	164
Sport prices unchanged	
Quantity in sight	14,520,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

Liverpool, August 31st.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	
C.I.F.	45
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom - quarter	2,435,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 1st September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

10 bundles rupees. 20,000 Bahrein. National.
1 parcel silver 15 London Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged.
Bank's selling:—
T. T. ready, 1s. 3 13/16d.
D. D. mail, 1s. 3 29/32d. to 7/8.
Bank's buying:—
Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits 3 m/s., 1s. 4 3/8d.
60 d/s. Japan, 149.

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was 24¼. In the local market ready bars are selling at 76-0, and the same rate is quoted for the October settlement.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	4	0
Australian bar gold	25	4	0
Sovereigns (dragon)	15	0	0
Ready bar silver (cum duty)...	76	0	0
Bar silver October settlement (cum duty)	76	0	0

Exports of bar silver from Bombay by rail on 29th and 30th August, 1914.

G. I. P. Ry.	35*	38,972
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	82	98,311

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing to-day in the Paper Market. The Share Market was closed. The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange has placed a notice on the board prohibiting any fresh transactions either for cash or forward delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—There is a fair enquiry by local mills.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Karachi Bangla ...	6	2	0	R. T.

Linseed:—Quiet. Small business.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	B. T.

Rapeseed:—Quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	7	6	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	8	2	0	,,

Castorseed:—Quiet.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	31	12	0	

Poppyseed:—Quiet.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	8	0	B. T.

COTTON.

Liverpool spot quotations are unchanged, and the day's sales totalled 4,700 bales, the highest recorded since the outbreak of the war. It is reported that Messrs. Weld and Co. have received a cable giving the Bureau Report as 78 per cent., against 68.2 per cent. last year.

Last night good Broach closed at Rs. 211. On the opening of the "sutta" market at about two o'clock this afternoon the quotation was Rs. 207. The market continues irregular, and the volume of business passing for forward delivery is small. It is reported that a Japan export house sold a fair line of fully good Bengal, January delivery, in yesterday's market at and about Rs. 140, but whether as fresh business or settlement is unknown. Closing rates are as under in a weak market.

For ready cotton there is a small enquiry by Japan exporters and mills.

Quotations:—
Good Broach, Rs. 202, March.
Fully good Bengal, Rs. 134, January.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 143, January.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 163, January.
Fine Khandesh, Rs. 153, January.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	500 Bales
Wheat	6,918 Cwts.
Linseed	55 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	158 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil. ,,
Poppyseed.....	20 ,,
Groundnuts.....	190 ,,
Castorseed	1,888 ,,
Rice	1,620 ,,
Myrabolams	269 ,,
Cottonseed	5,614 ,,
Mowraseed	66 ,,
Gram	1,864 ,,
Jowar.....	Nil. ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	1,929 ,,

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 3rd August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

SHAH JOG HUNDI.

HUNDI TRACED TO ITS SOURCE.

SHAH NOT LIABLE TO REFUND.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

MR. R. D. SETHNA, ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE OF BANSIDHAR LACHMINARAYEN, INSOLVENT AND ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF, APPELLANT *v.* JWALAPRASAD GAYAPRASAD, RESPONDENT DEFENDANT.

The facts which gave rise to the original suit and the present appeal fully appeared in our previous issue. The interesting question decided by their Lordships in Appeal was about the liability of a Shah to refund the amount paid to him by the acceptor, who when he pays the amount looks to the respectability of the Shah and his guarantee that the Hundi on which the money is paid is genuine. Their Lordships held that in the present case the amount was paid by the plaintiff to the first defendant, not as a Shah, but as the indorsee for collection of a Hundi purporting to be drawn against the security of a document representing 300 tons of linseed. Their Lordships also held against the appellant plaintiff on the ground of laches (*i.e.* delay in giving notice as regards the fact of the Hundi being forged), and further held that according to the rules of the Marwari Association the Hundi had been "traced to its source," *i.e.* in this case the first defendant had produced the actual forger.

At the hearing, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Vakil for the respondent.

THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment:—This is an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod dismissing the suit. The suit was filed by Bansidhar Lachminarayen now an insolvent and represented by the Official Assignee to recover from the defendants Rs. 3,000 with interest from the 10th June, 1912 upon a plaint containing allegations which their Lordships fully set out.

The plaintiff says that in accordance with the well established custom among shroffs and according to the rules of the Marwari Panch Shroff Association in respect of Hundis, the Shah who obtains payment of a Shah Jog Hundi is in the event of the Hundi turning out to be a false, fraudulent, stolen or forged Hundi bound to refund the amount of the Hundi with interest unless he produces the actual drawer or the person who committed the fraud.

INCORRECT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

It was proved at the hearing that the statement of facts as it appeared in the plaint was not correct, in that the Hundi was presented for payment to the plaintiff on the 10th June by the first defendant, and payment was then refused and was only made on the 11th after the arrival that day of the Railway Receipt and after the payment by Kilachand of Rs. 5,600 being 90 p. c. of the price of linseed supposed to be represented by the Railway Receipt. It was also proved that the Marwari custom referred to in the plaint as declared in the rules of the Marwari Association is that "in case of a Hundi coming in any fraudulent way, if the party receiving the amount of the Hundi receives it as a Shah he is absolved from liability if he traces the Hundi to its source. But if he does not do so he must repay the amount of the Hundi with interest." According to the statement in the plaint the fraudulent way here referred to covers not only the case of a forged but also of a stolen or lost genuine Hundi. To the same effect is the plaintiff's deposition.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

The first issue raised was whether the Hundi in question was paid on the responsibility of the first defendant as a Shah and in accordance with the custom alleged. The plaintiff with reference to this issue deposed that he did not know the writer Ramlal or the firm of Munnalal Gayaprasad and if he had not got the Railway Receipt he would not have paid the Hundi. He only paid on the Hundi and another Hundi presented by another firm of shroffs up to 90 per cent. of the value of the goods. He paid the defendant's Hundi in full and the other in part. He received Rs. 5600 for Kilachand before he paid the defendants. The learned judge, however, disposed of the first issue by saying "The shah does not guarantee the insolvency of the drawer, he guarantees the genuineness of the Hundi. A drawee will not pay a Hundi unless he has funds in his hands belonging to the drawer, or is willing to give him credit, and he will not pay on presentation of a Shah Jog Hundi to a Shah unless he is satisfied as to the respectability of the Shah as he looks to him in case of anything afterwards going wrong with the Hundis." Therefore the issue is somewhat meaningless. We are unable to accept this view which was also pressed upon us by the appellant's counsel. In the case decided by Sir Joseph Arnold it was common ground that if payment were made to a Shah as such on a Hundi which afterwards turned out to be stolen or lost the drawee who has paid is entitled to a refund from the Shah to whom it has been mistakenly paid unless he otherwise discharges himself in the customary way. Sir Joseph Arnold says on p. 29 "It seems to me this evidence strongly tends to show that the drawee of the Hundi in accepting and paying it looks very mainly to the Shah as responsible in case of anything afterwards going wrong with the Hundi and that he relies on the solvency and respectability of the Shah as one of the principal grounds in inducing him to make the payment without further inquiry."

LIABILITY OF A SHAH.

But in the case of a lost or stolen Hundi the Hundi in ex hypothesi genuine: therefore the liability of a Shah who paid, does not rest on a guarantee of genuineness. The liability of a holder who encloses a Bill of exchange and passes it on under English Law is only that of surety for the drawer and the acceptor, but his position does not involve any liability to the acceptor. We find it difficult to say what is the idea underlying the Marwari custom. It is perhaps this—that of two innocent parties the one nearest in the line of successive holders to the person who committed the fraud must find out the guilty party at the risk of otherwise having to recoup the innocent payer. In the present case, however, it does not appear to us that the first defendant was paid as a Shah, but as the indorsee for collection of a Hundi purporting to be drawn against the security of a document representing 300 tons of linseed; for payment in fact was refused until the Railway Receipt came to hand and had been sold for cash and no more was paid to the holders of the Hundi than the exact amount realised on the Railway receipt. This is a state of affairs not dealt with or contemplated in Daulatram v. Balakhidas. The rules of the Marwari Association which have been put in relate to cases where the party who receives the amount of the Hundi receives it as a Shah.

If the plaintiff simply paid on the security of the Railway Receipt he would have no equity to recover back the amount from the first defendant. See Leather v. Simpson, 11 Equity 398 and Buxter v. Chapman, 29 L. J. 642. Assuming, however, that there might be a liability imposed on the first defendant by reason of the payment to refund or to trace the Hundi to its source, this would only be the case provided notice was given within a reasonable time of the discovery of forgery, that is, provided the plaintiff lost no time in making this communication and claiming the refund. See Daulatram v. Bulakhiram, 6 Bom. H. C. R. p. 31.

The duty of the plaintiff can be put lower than this, although the Hindu Law merchant may not be so strict as to notice of dishonour as the English Law as to which Sec. 7 Bom. H. C. R. p. 142.

KITE-FLYING SCHEME.

It is, however, quite clear that the plaintiff knew long before the end of August that the Hundis and the forged Railway Receipt were part of a fraudulent scheme of kite-flying perpetrated by Kumalaprasad, the station master of Harpalpur, the owner of the second defendant's firm. Yet no notice was given till the demand of refund on the 25th September to the defendant, who in his ignorance had continued to deal with and give credit in account to the second defendant's firm upto the end of the maru year. It was upon this ground that the lower court dismissed the suit and we agree that it was a sufficient ground. We are also of opinion that the Hundi had been "treated to its source" within the meaning of the Marwari Association Rules before the first defendant received intimation of the fraud and that the second defendant's firm was in the circumstances "the person from whom the forged Hundi was bought," within the contemplation of Sir Joseph Arnold's judgement. The learned judge thinks not, because the second defendant only sent the Hundi for collection to the first defendant, but as he gave credit in account for the proceeds he was in effect the buyer of the Hundi. See Mulchand v. Saganchand, 1 Bom. I. L. R. 23.

If the first defendant was only the holder for collection of a Hundi handed to him by the second defendant's firm who were the actual payee (and as it appears also the drawer), the second defendant's firm would be the proper defendants to proceed against. see Landa and River Plate Bank v. Bank of Liverpool per Mathew J. 1896 1q. B. at p. 12. We affirm the decree and dismiss the appeal with costs throughout excluding, however, the costs of cross-objections other than that as to costs.

Solicitors for the appellant:— Malvi, Hiralal. Mody and Ranchoddas.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSE.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

M. M. KARBHARI *v.* EBRAHIM SAHEB HAJI PUCHUDIN DHURB.

This was a suit by a pleader to recover an amount of Rs. 1692 from the defendant as remuneration for professional work.

The plaintiff stated that he had at the request of the defendant conducted a suit for a woman called Dulan Bibi in the Court at Bhivdi. The fee agreed upon by the defendant was Rs. 50 a day and Rs. 5 for travelling expenses. Thereafter the plaintiff conducted an appeal in the same matter in the Thana Court. The fee agreed upon was Rs. 200. Finally the matter came up in appeal to the High Court, when the plaintiff employed counsel for Dulan Bibi. The fee agreed upon this occasion was Rs. 100. The total amount claimed by the plaintiff was Rs. 1,692.

Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Jehangir, Mehta & Somji.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHEATING UNDER ALIASES.

FIVE BICYCLES MISAPPROPRIATED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SURAJMAL HIMATMAL MABWADI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision against the decision of Mr. Balakram, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the City Magistrate of Poona.

The accused was charged under Section 420 I. P. C., and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 600. Out of the fine, if recovered, compensation of Rs. 150 to be paid to each of the first two complainants, and Rs. 60 to the third complainant. And the bicycles were ordered to be returned to the original owners.

On the 7th of August the accused who is a young man and the son of a respectable and wealthy merchant of Narayangaum, in the Poona District, giving his name as Punemchand Ganesh Gujar, went to the shop of one Abdul Rehman and hired two bicycles. On the same day a man giving his name as Lallubhai Punemchand, went to the shop of Ganoba Zamare, and hired two bicycles. The bicycles not having been returned, the shopkeepers lodged complaints with the police, but nothing was found. According to the Sessions Judge these enquiries were not so through as they might have been. However, he added: "Whatever the nature of the police enquiries, one fortunate result as far as this Court is concerned has been that I am not required to listen to the usual story that the police has concocted the evidence."

On the 6th November, a person giving his name as Mohanlal Surajmal hired a bicycle from one Akbarkhan. This bicycle also was not returned, and Akbarkhan lodged a complaint. This dealer appeared to have been a little more cautions than the others and had taken the trouble to get the hirer identified before giving him the cycle. This small circumstance was the undoing of the accused. Akbarkhan had taken the hirer to a dhobie, Tukaram, and subsequently when the bicycle disappeared the police instructed Tukaram if any one came to take away the clothes which the man who had taken the bicycle had left with Tukaram to inform them. On the 8th of December, Tukaram informed the police that the clothes had been sent for; prompt steps were taken and the accused was arrested. The bicycles were subsequently found.

The defence of the accused was that he was a dealer in cycles, and some of the five bicycles were sold by him in the ordinary course of business, and that this was a case of mistaken identification.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence. He was satisfied that it was the accused who hired the bicycles under various aliases. The accused was therefore rightly convicted by the City Magistrate, and looking to the circumstances he did not think the punishment too heavy. He confirmed the sentence, and the subsidiary orders passed by the Magistrate regarding the disposal of the property and payment of compensation.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment but maintained the fine.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Mulgaokar, appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN U. P.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S RESOLUTION ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Sir James Meston has passed orders on the recommendations of the committee on Primary Education, which sat last year at Nainital under Mr. Justice Piggott's Presidentship. The orders deal with the questions of constitution and location of primary schools, provision and pay of teachers, curriculum of education for special classes, school buildings hygiene, aided and indigenous schools, girls' primary schools and their control and inspection of finance and general aspects. His Honour says in the course of a long resolution that on account of financial limitations the task set to the committee was to consider the means of securing attendance of roughly 800,000 boys at public primary schools in the place of enrolment at that date of something under half a million. The elementary schools shall fulfil two definite objects:—(1) Schools must not be so designed as necessarily to make pupils discontented with and averse from pursuing their ancestral callings which with the vast majority are all that they can possibly look to for their maintenance in life, (2) They must give boys such education as will have a lasting influence on their intelligence and will callings which with the vast majority are world. Any system of primary education which falls in these respects is either treachery to the people or gravest waste of their money or both.

The position is that between 80 and 90 per cent. of boys leave school at so called lower primary stage that is from class II or earlier and it is incontestable that the vast number of children carry nothing away with them which is of any lasting value. For future therefore lower primary will cease to be a recognised stage in the system of elementary education.

LATE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Baron Von Rosen who was acting Consul-General for Germany in India until the outbreak of hostilities, is at present residing in Calcutta as the guest of Mr H. R. Schuler, at Rainey Park, Ballygunge. The Baron went to Ballygunge on his return from Bombay.

BURMAH OFFICIAL'S RETIREMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Burma, retires after 35 years' continuous service in India, Burma and Siam. Mr. Jardine has an excellent record of work in Burma and Siam. While he was Deputy Inspector-General in November 1902 he received from the King of Siam the insignia of the third class of the Royal Siamese Order of the White Elephant. He then completed the remainder of his service in Burma.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

KING GEORGE AND THE CZAR

IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED.

The following documents are published:—

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan (St. Petersburg).

Foreign Office, the 1st August, 1914, 3-30 a.m.

You should at once apply for an audience with his Majesty the Emperor, and convey to him the following personal message from the King:

"My Government has received the following statement from the German Government:—

"On July 29th the Russian Emperor requested the German Emperor by telegraph to mediate between Russia and Austria. The Emperor immediately declared his readiness to do so. He informed the Russian Emperor of this by telegraph, and took the required action at Vienna. Without waiting for the result of this action Russia mobilised against Austria. By telegraph the German Emperor pointed out to the Russian Emperor that hereby his attempt at mediation would be rendered illusory. The Emperor further asked the Russian Emperor to suspend the military operations against Austria. This, however, did not happen. In spite of this the German Government continued their mediation in Vienna. In this matter the German Government have gone to the furthest limit of what can be suggested to a Sovereign State which is the ally of Germany.

BRITISH SUGGESTION TO GERMANY.

"The proposals made by the German Government in Vienna were conceived entirely on the lines suggested by Great Britain, and the German Government recommended them in Vienna for their serious consideration. They were taken into consideration in Vienna this morning. During the deliberations of the Cabinet, and before they were concluded, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg reported the mobilisation of the entire Russian Army and Fleet. Owing to this action on the part of Russia, the Austrian answer to the German proposals for mediation, which were still under consideration, was not given. This action on the part of Russia is also directed against Germany, that is to say, the Power whose mediation had been invoked by the Russian Emperor. We were bound to reply with serious counter measures to this action, which we were obliged to consider as hostile, unless we were prepared to endanger the safety of our country. We are unable to remain inactive in face of the Russian mobilisation on our frontier. We have therefore informed Russia that, unless she were prepared to suspend within twelve hours the warlike measures against Germany and Austria, we should be obliged to mobilise, and this would mean war. We have asked France if she would remain neutral during a German-Russian War."

"I cannot help thinking that some misunderstanding has produced this deadlock. I am most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the whole world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove the misapprehension which I feel must have occurred, and to leave still open grounds for negotiation and possible peace. If you think I can in any way contribute to that all important purpose. I will do everything in my power to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the Powers concerned. I feel confident that you are as anxious as I am that all that is possible should be done to secure the peace of the world."

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S REPLY.

Reply of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Majesty King George:—

"I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. The object of that action was to crush Servia and make her a vassal of Austria. The effect of this would have been to upset the balance of power in the Balkans which is of such vital interest to my Empire. Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when the favourable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal.

"Austria's declaration of war on Servia forced me to order a partial mobilisation, though, in view of the threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilisation owing to the quickness with which Germany can mobilise in comparison with Russia. I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of the complete Austrian mobilisation, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of the concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I had given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as the mediation negotiations continued.

"In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Vimadalal's lecture in Gujarati on "Religion and Ordinary Life" at the Framji Cawasji Institute, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Poona Races.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

URGENTLY WANTED.

Warm dressing gowns, warm socks, hot water bottles, soft felt slippers, warm coats, jerseys open in front. These articles, either new or second-hand, are most urgently needed at the Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4, Waterloo Mansions, by 12 o'clock to-day (Wednesday).
Will ladies come to the offices to help to machine mosquito curtains and sheets. Their services will be greatly appreciated.

THURSDAY. September 3.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 9-45, 7 to 9-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

September 2.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 5th inst.—Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. There will be Recruits Drill on Church Gate Sands weather permitting every morning at 7-15 a.m.
   Programme of Drills for ensuing week.
3. The Drill already announced for Thursday morning the 3rd instant is cancelled.
4. Thursday evening 3rd instant.—There will be drill for Recruits and members of the Corps at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.
5. Friday 4th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m., punctually. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

718.—Parades. Company Parades for the week ending September 5th:—
"A" Company, Thursday, at 6-45 p.m.
"B" Company, daily, at 7-30 a.m. Plain clothes.
"C" Company, Friday, at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Drill order with caps.
"E" Company, Friday, 9-30 p.m. Lecture at Head-Quarters.
"F" Company, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
"C" Company, N. C. Officers to parade on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, daily at 6-45 p.m., except Monday.
"C" Company, daily at 6-15 p.m., except Monday.
"D" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.
"F" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.

719.—Clothing. It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

720.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday, 3rd instant, "B" Co. Recruits only.
Friday, 4th instant, "C" Co. Recruits only.
Saturday, 5th instant, "F" Co. Recruits only.
Sunday, 6th instant, "G" Co. Recruits only.

721.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 6314, Vol. W. T. Scholes; No. 8018, Vol. H. de Graafhzn, "A" Co.
No. 6735, Cy. T. McMullen; No. 7343, Cy. J. Moore; No. 4439, Cy. A. H. Gawthorne, "E" (Cyclist) Co.

722.—Promotions and Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in "E" (Cyclist) Co. from this date:—
Lce.-Corpl. H. Templeton, to be Corporal to fill existing vacancy.
Cy. A. D. Butler, to be Corporal to fill existing vacancy.
Cy. C. B. Fido, to be Corporal to fill existing vacancy.
Cy. F. J. Warder, to be Lance-Corporal to fill existing vacancy.

723.—Battalion Parade. The Adult Battalion with detailed cadet company will parade at Head-Quarters as strong as possible at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, September 5th. All men who cannot attend this parade should apply for leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their Co. Arms will be issued on Parade.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—
March ..... Per Aspera ad Astra ..... Urbach.
Overture ..... La Dame Blanche ..... Boieldieu.
Valse ..... Zigeunerprimas ..... Kalman.
Selection ..... The Joy-Ride Lady ..... Gilbert.
Ent'racte ..... La Colombe ..... Gounod.
Potpourri ... Melodious Memories ... Finck.
One Step ... All Aboard for Dixie Land ... Cobb.
National Anthems (I) Belgium (II) Russia (III) France (IV) Japan.
"God Save the King Emperor."

THE NEXT ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Coy's steamer S. S. Nankin, with the outward mails of the 14th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Sunday next.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Mr. Mahadeo Anna Kunte writes:—By direction of the Syndicate I am informed by the University Registrar that it will be recommended to the Senate that the B.A. examination (under the old rules) be held once more in March 1915.

A LECTURE.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "Religion and Ordinary Life" under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jahshan Committee at the Hall of the Framji Cavasji Institute this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.

An accident occurred on Monday to Mr. B. S. Dawson, second Engineer of the s.s. Knight Companion, now lying in the harbour. It appears that while attending to the feed pumps in the engine room, his left foot was accidentally caught between the liners of the pump, which were working at the time. Both the bones of his left leg above the ankle were smashed, and he was removed to Hospital.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday one attack and two deaths from plague, and two attacks and two deaths from cholera were registered in Bombay. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all cases on Monday was 99, as compared with 86 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 106 in 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,496, out of which 9 were found infected with plague. Six of these plague rats were caught in B Ward and the remaining three in C Ward.

ATTACHING AN OFFICER'S PAY.

FULL BENCH'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

In the Small Cause Court before a full Bench comprising Dewan Bahadur C. Krishna, Sir V. C. Desikachary and Rao Bahadur S. Ramaswamy Iyengar an important judgment was delivered this morning on an application put in by Lieutenant Cole, of the 89th Carnatic Infantry, to set aside an order of attachment passed by the Registrar of the Court against a moiety of his salary. The following is a summary of the judgment:—

"In this case the question raised was whether the pay of an officer of the Indian Regular Army is at all attachable in the execution of a money decree against him. Lieutenant Cole claimed that under Section 136 of 1881, as amended in 1895, his pay should be paid without any deduction and that it was exempt from attachment. It was, however, contended by the attaching creditor that the pay is nevertheless attachable under the Civil Procedure Code, Section 60. It was argued that though Section 151 of the Army Act of 1881 under which an officer's pay was attachable has been repealed in 1895 the same repealing act added a proviso to Section 136 by which deductions from an army officer's pay may be authorised 'by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council' and it is claimed that Section 60 of the C. P. C. is such a law. No doubt, if Section 60 did apply it will over-ride the words of Section 126 of the Army Act, under the proviso to that Section. But, when we turn to Section 60 we find in it a proviso Clause 2 (h) expressly excluding anything in that section "affecting the Army Act." It is Section 60 that gives power to attach and only when it is applied that the general Provisions of Section 136, that an officer's pay shall be paid without deductions, can be varied or controlled in face of the express exclusion of that Section by Clause 2 (B). It is impossible to hold that that Section still applies and controls Section 136 as was argued. There is no other provision of law referred to as controlling Section 136 of the Army Act. We must therefore hold that the pay of Lieutenant Cole is not attachable but should be paid to him in full. This view is entirely in accordance with the view of the Allahabad and Bombay High Courts. These two cases are sought to be distinguished on the ground that they refer to British Officers in British Regiments, whereas Lieutenant Cole is a British officer in an Indian Regiment. We do not think that that fact makes any difference at all, as the question turns entirely on the applicability of the Army Act to the person in question. Considering the definition in Section 190 of the Army Act as to who are members of His Majesty's Regular Forces, it is clear that Lieutnant Cole is such a member and Section 136 of the Army Act does apply to him, though he is now serving in the Indian Army."

In the end Their Honours held that Lieutenant Cole's pay was not attachable. The application was therefore allowed and the order of the Registrar for attachment was set aside. The respondent was directed to pay the applicant's costs, if any.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A FALSE CLAIM.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Morris o. the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Ramjas Ramsaram with having intentionally made a false claim, and with knowingly making a false application, for leaveto sue Shri Govind. Mr. Indrajit, and Mr. Musa, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had filed a suit against Shri Govind in the Court of Small Causes, and in an affidavit he alleged that he had advanced Shri Govind Rs. 100 in Bombay and that the latter had, after taking the loan, left Bombay for his native country, from where he had not returned since. The case was called on for hearing on the 10th June, when on an application from the accused's pleader, the suit was allowed to be withdrawn. On this day the accused said in court that the money was sent to Shri Govind, who was in an up-country place, through one Mahabir, while in his application to file the suit he had alleged that the money was paid to Shri Govind in Bombay. Subsequently sanction was granted by Mr. K M. Javeri, Second Judge, Small Causes' Court, to prosecute the accused on the charges mentioned above.

His Worship framed charges against the accused of making a false claim and of making a false statement in Court.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Indrajit asked his Worship to pass a lenient sentence on the ground that there were extenuating circumstances in the case. The accused had been ostracised by his caste people. Besides, this was the accused's first offence and he might be let off with a fine. He had also suffered in business.

His Worship, taking the circumstances into consideration, sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Dr. N. M. Bulsara appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him on a charge of contravening bye-laws 2 and 7 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the Tramway Company, while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 7th July the accused boarded a tram car which was going along Hornby Road, and lifting up a bar which was placed against the entrance to prevent passengers coming in, entered the car. The car had its full complement of passengers, and the accused was therefore requested by the conductor to leave the car, but he would not do so.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he got into the car at Bori Bunder when three or four passengers were alighting. He entered a standing compartment in which eight passengers were standing. He was then given a ticket by the conductor, and got a seat as the car got opposite the Municipal Office. He was never asked to leave the car nor had he lifted the bar.

His Worship held that there could be no reasonable doubt that the accused had lifted the bar, and entered the car, and that he did not leave it though he was asked to do so. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

COSMOPOLITAN BANK CASE.

FURTHER HEARILG.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bhawanji Nagsi Merchant, lately manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank, and Gokuldas Chimandas, a broker of the Bank, with cheating one Haji Kasam, a dealer in furniture, in respect of Rs. 500, and with abetment. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Fereira, solicitor, and Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, detended the first accused and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the second accused.

His Worship framed charges of cheating and abetment, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then cross-examined, and the further hearing was adjourned.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

VERDICT OF THE ASSESSORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 1.

The arguments in the Delhi conspiracy cases were concluded to-day. The assessors gave their verdict as follows:—

Umrao Mirza and Nathu Ram said that Amir Chand was guilty of being in possession of the bomb cap and Abad Behari abetted the offence. Bashiruddin acquitted Abad Behari and said Amir Chand was guilty, in the conspiracy case. Umrao Mirza and Bashiruddin agreed that the conspiracy had existed as stated by Dina Nath, the approver, the common object of the conspiracy being to free India of the British Rule by murder. This object was furthered in the Lahore assassination. These two assessors declared all accused guilty except three, Hanwant Sahai, Manu Lal and Raghobar Sharma. Nathuram agreed with the first part of the verdict but held five innocent, viz:—Balraj, Hanwant Sahai, Manu Lal, Raghobar Sharma and Ramlal, and other six guilty, viz:—Basant Kumar, Amir Chand, Abad Behari, Balmokand, Charan Das and Khusi Ram. This assessor (Nathu Ram) recommended the last two to mercy. The judge will deliver his judgment on the 5th October next.M

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL CORPORATOR.

LATE RAO BAHADUR ELLAPA BALARAM.

The death of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram J. P., Honorary Magistrate and one of the oldest members of the Municipal Corporation, occurred on Sunday night at his own residence at Grant Road. For the last two years and more he was in indifferent health and during the last month there was a sudden change for worse which accelerated his sad end.

Mr. Ellapa was born in 1850 at Colaba where his father had come to stay some ten years before. His grandfather and his father were known to the British army at Poona, Bombay, Disa and Karachi as suppliers of milk on a very large scale. In this trade they had earned good reputation for honesty and enterprise. After his father's death Mr. Ellapa tried for sometime to continue his ancestor's business. But as he was very early initiated in the line of building contractors by Seth Nagu Sayaji, one of the well-known contractors in the historical Telagu community, he found that the business of milk supplying was not so lucrative. So he gave it up and concentrated his whole energy in the contractor's work. As he was intelligent and active he soon shone out as a very capable contractor. Especially in the Bhandarwada reservoir work and fortification works at Colaba and Mahalaxmi his brilliant capacity came into much evidence, and he succeeded in establishing his reputation as a first class building contractor. He executed numerous works, both public and private, most successfully and earned good name for honesty and hard work. Mr. Ellapa almost from the beginning of his career identified himself

The Late Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram.

with every public movement and function which was set on foot for promoting social welfare. He was a great friend of all work of mercy, particularly that of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. To this association he had rendered much service. As he was most loyal to the British rule he was ever ready to help forward any cause which required public recognition and co-operation. Mr. Ellapa was very charitably disposed; and he gave away much money for charitable purposes during his lifetime. His genuine sympathy and kind-heartedness were specially observed during the first three years of plague in Bombay. He spent thousands of rupees to alleviate human misery and destitution caused by the terrible scourge. For all his services to the public Government showed their esteem for him by conferring upon him the titles of Justice of the Peace, Rao Saheb and Rao Bahadur. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation for the last 26 years; and he worked as an Honorary Magistrate ever since the inception of that institution.

At the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte (Chairman), Dr. H. L. Batliwala and Mr. S. K. Bole, yesterday, the Chairman made a reference to the death of Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, who had been an Honorary Magistrate at Dadar. Mr. Navalkar, pleader, spoke on behalf of the pleaders present.

INDIA'S LOYALT

Mr. P. B. Joshi writes to point out that his name was wrongly given as "T. B. Joshi" at the foot of the letter he contributed to our columns yesterday on "India's Loyalty."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices when a draft reply prepared by the Chairman to be forwarded to Government on the recommendations of the Development Committee was considered. Neither the copy of this draft nor the minutes appended thereto by the elected representatives of the Corporation were supplied to the press.

PANTRYMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Joseph Soares, a pantryman on board the S.S. Arabia has reported to the police that after he had been paid off at the Mazagon Shipping Office, he went to a liquor shop where he freely indulged in liquor with some friends. He alleged that while he was going home from there, a Marwari with whom he had monetary dealings, caught hold of him, dragged him into his shop and took away from him Rs. 135 in currency notes.

OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At to-day's opium sale 764 chests were sold out of 1,016, offered. The average was less than Rs. 2 above the upset price.

T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO MILL-HANDS' LOCALITIES.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon who arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday morning, paid a visit in the afternoon to localities inhabited by mill-hands, when some very remarkable scenes were witnessed. For some time past silly rumours have been current among the mill-hands regarding the war and they also appear to have certain grievances, especially regarding the partial rise in the price of food-stuff. Their Excellencies, therefore, with their characteristic solicitude for the people entrusted to their care, visited the localities in which the mill-hands live, with a view to assure them of the utter falsehood and absurdity of the rumours in connection with the war and to enquire into their grievances. Their Excellencies motored at about 6 p.m. to the junction of Clarke and Haines Roads, where more than six hundred mill-hands with their wives and children had assembled to welcome their Excellencies, and they greeted their Excellencies' appearance with loud and prolonged cheering. This part of the locality was profusely decorated. The scene here was altogether beyond description, with six hundred lusty lungs shouting out cheers for their Excellencies and waving flags and handkerchiefs and the band striking up, "Rule Britannia." Messrs. H. A. Talcherker, S. K. Bole, and K. R. Koregaonker received their Excellencies on behalf of the mill-hands. Their Excellencies shook hands with the abovenamed gentlemen and a number of jobbers and volunteers who for the last few days have been going round the locality and contradicting the unfounded rumours about the war. His Excellency enquired of these what their grievances were and gave them a patient hearing. Their Excellencies assured them of the utter falsehood of the rumours. One of the mill-hands' particular grievances was about their wages being kept in arrears for six or eight weeks. They were assured that steps would be taken, in co-operation with mill-owners, for the removal of this grievance as well as the one regarding the rise in the prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life.

THE CROWDS IMPRESSED.

Their Excellencies were much affected by the enthusiastic welcome accorded them and by the remarkable scenes they had witnessed. They freely moved among the crowds and conversed and shook hands with quite a number of the mill-hands, who were visibly moved by the condescension shown them by the rulers of the Presidency. Photographs were taken of their Excellencies with the crowds and her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who was particularly devoting her attention to the children that had also assembled there in large numbers, had a special photograph taken of her with the youngsters all around her.

From here their Excellencies proceeded to the corner of Fergusson Road, where another large crowd of about 500 mill-hands had assembled and where they met with a similar reception. Here the din of the cheers, the playing of the band and of drums mingled with one another. Their Excellencies next proceeded to Worli, where the majority of mill-hands are Mahomedans, who had introduced a novelty in the way of decorations by having paper Dreadnoughts hung across the streets. Their Excellencies were much impressed with the decorations in this locality and her Excellency Lady Willingdon was so very taken with the miniature Dreadnoughts that she gladly accepted a present of a couple of them from the crowds. From Worli their Excellencies motored to Malabar Hill.

The visit of their Excellencies was an unqualified success. Everywhere they were received with the utmost enthusiasm and the way in which they freely moved among the poor people made a great impression on the latter, who must have returned home considerably relieved in their mind about their grievances and the rumours regarding the war.

Superintendent Coxen and other Police officers kept excellent order among the large crowds that had assembled on the occasion. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police supervised the arrangements.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ARMY VETERAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

An Ellore correspondent reports the death of Kalluri Chendrayya, Subadar Major Bahadur on the 24th August. The deceased gentleman was 80 years old. Born at Chicacole, the deceased at the age of 21 entered the Indian Army as a private. He rapidly rose to the high position which he held when he finally retired from the service in 1888 on pension. In 1885 he invented a bullet-proof shield.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Natal Line s.s. Umona, will sail from No. 5 shed, Victoria Dock, this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the steamer at 7-15 a.m. sharp.

To Portsaid:—
Mrs. W. P. Inglott, and two children.

To Weymouth:—
Mr. V. N. Banawalkar; Miss E. Butler; Mrs. Cook; Miss R. Gale; Miss M. George; Mrs. Gidney and two children; Mr. M. Grange; Mrs. A. Knowles; and infant; Mr. T. Venket Krishniah; Mr. H. W. Poulter; Mrs. Poulter; Mrs. M. Reynolds.

Sir Henry Drake-Brockman has returned from leave to his post as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. H. F. Hallifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner, is proceeding on a year's leave.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

A SUGGESTED MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

A correspondent suggests the following Mahomedan team being elected for the ensuing Quadrangular tournament:—

1. Mr. C. M. Ali (Captain), Bombay.
2. Mr. S. A. Aziz, Bombay.
3. Mr. Peer Mahomed, Bombay.
4. Mr. Yoosuf Beg, Poona.
5. Mr. Nazir Husain, Delhi.
6. Mr. Saleh Mahomed, Cashmir.
7. Mr. Feeroz Khan, Cashmir.
8. Husain Shah, Cashmir.
9. Mr. Khan Mohomed, Aligarh.
10. Mr. K. Tumboowala, Bombay.
11. Mr. S. A. Razak, Bombay.

Reserves:—Messrs. S. Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed and Abdulaziz.

POONA RACING.

SEVENTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(*To be run on Wednesday, 2nd Septemger.*)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forefeit at 4 p.m., Monday, 31st August.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Paul Pry 10-4, Chobham 9-12, Lithosian 9-9, Forfeit 9-7, Little Speed 8-2, Borgie 7-7, Yvette 7-6, Grand Boy 7-4, Impecunious 7-0.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Money Gold 9-4, Tajilmulook 9-1, Purity 8-5, Sparrow Hawk 8-2, Real Gold 8-1, Terror 8-0, Gallard 7-0.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ali Baba 10-12, Duhallow 10-5, Principal 10-0, Good Success 9-10, Aden 9-10, Ambassador 9-10, Cordite 8-13, Flying Bird 8-13, Nasirabad 8-11, Pepul 7-11.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Red Lucifer 12-7, Daisy Priam 12-0, Martha II. 11-10, The Ghost 10-7, Terra Firma 10-0, Redshot 9-0.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dhaidan 9-0, Anaz 8-13, Mars 8-10, Lot 8-10, Saidan 8-8, Aden 8-6, Durban 8-5, Arabian Spot 8-5, Beethoven 8-5, Small Diamond 8-4, Lord Satu 8-3, Newmarket 8-3, Alwar 8-2, Engine 8-1, Agent 8-1, Flying Machine 8-1, Sirmust 7-13, Maurice 7-11, Present 7-10, Faleh Khan 7-9.

Top weight accepting being 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aye Aye Sir 9-2, Jawan 9-3, Red Flag 9-2, Kaiser 9-0, Columbus 8-13, Saood 8-12, Pretender II. 8-12, Lotus 8-10, American Spot 8-9, Triumph 8-8, Guldasta 8-4, Vellard 8-3, Royalist 8-3, Arabian Consul 8-0, Quality 8-0, Meteor 7-13, Crocodile 7-12, Investment 7-12, Back Bay 7-11, Cardiff 7-11.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Division III.

Monitor 9-0, Bazar Beg 9-0, Highborn 8-11, Matador 8-11, Abdul 8-11, Alman 8-7, Paymaster 8-7, Cash Boy 8-7, Shatra 8-7, Fareed Beg 8-7, Vudhia 8-5, Hongkong 8-5, Sherali 8-1, Crescent 7-13, Jingle 7-10, Sayel 7-7.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles

Jacamar, Dalmatia, Shining Way, Mayfowl, Work Girl, Cherrywood, Royal Sym, Melliot.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Master Bill, Malster, Raspberry, Cyprus, Roam, Zaki Pasha, Baloz, and Fado.

EUROPEAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Mr. Henry Blott, a European, aged about 34.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased resided with Mr. William North, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., in Watson's Annexe. He was found in a fit of convulsion in his bed and died shortly after. He had been out of employment for the last nine months, and Mr. North said he was of intemperate habits. He had been drinking very heavily during the last five days, and the witness had been obliged to ask him to make other arrangements for his residence. The deceased replied that he would see what arrangements he could make. He had no relatives in India. On Monday night the witness was at the Apollo Hotel, when his servant came and told him that the deceased had had a fit and was lying ill in his bed. He returned home, and sent for Dr. Underwood, who asked the deceased if he had taken anything. The deceased pointed to a drawer in which was found white paper on which there was some powder. The police were then informed. The deceased died shortly after.

Dr. C. F. Underwood said the deceased admitted having taken the powder himself. The powder looked like oxalic acid, of which a large dose would produce the symptoms the witness had seen.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded.

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E. K. PUNCH:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Beer.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Wednesday, September 2, 1914.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The fresh communique issued in Paris summing up the present positions on the French frontiers,—or at least the summary of it supplied by Reuter—is somewhat obscure. But at any rate, it seems to show that the Germans are nowhere in so favourable a position as might have been supposed. As regards the campaign on the Belgian frontier we learn that, while the Crown Prince's army in the region of Neufchateau,—in the Ardennes about 15 miles west of the Luxemburg frontier and the same distance north of the French frontier,—and Paliseul, fifteen miles further west, has been checked, and is actually in retreat some of the French troops have suffered checks and have been forced to retire on the Meuse, presumably in the region of Mezieres-Sedan. The enemy, it is stated, has been trying for some days to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers, but we are not told at what particular places, though this would probably be in the stretch of river running from Civet to Mezieres. Fresh German forces, it is added, however, advanced by Rocroi,—a statement which in the absence of any clear explanation of the disposition of the forces on either side, leaves one in a condition of some doubt as to what is happening. A general action is taking place in this district, and it is impossible, says the communique to foresee the result. On the German right wing, where the enemy has concentrated its finest troops, a new withdrawing movement has taken place. To sum up, it would seem that on the extreme right the enemy is being forced back; in the centre, where the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Civet caused the previous retirement from the Dinant-Charleroi-Mons line a fierce struggle is proceeding to stem and force back the German advance; while the operations on the Allies' left wing are, at present, wrapt in almost complete obscurity. The position in the Vosges and Lorraine seems to be quite satisfactory. The French advance is slow, but it continues to be pressed, the slowness of the advance being explained by the fact that every position occupied is immediately strengthened. In the Eastern theatre of the war the advance on the Austrian frontier is being continued and the Russians are advancing over country strewn with Austrian corpses. On the German frontier the enemy have apparently been reinforced, and have taken the offensive in some places, but it may be assumed that they have not yet reinforced their troops on this side to any considerable extent, and it seems safe to continue in the assumption that their ability to do so depends on their power to achieve success in their western campaign. As to that there does not appear the least probability that they will be able now or in the future to spare any of the troops now engaged with the French and English. The dream of an irresistible rush to Paris has been rudely dispelled, and the highest hopes they can now entertain are for a very gradual advance towards the French capital. But whether they are to be allowed to gain any further ground is a matter of which we should know more during the next twenty-four hours.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

It was stated in a telegram published yesterday that the forces of the Allies were constantly harried in their retirement by the enemy's cavalry, guns and aircraft. This is the first definite instance we have had news of in which aircraft have played an important or useful part in this war. Whilst the War Departments of all the great nations have devoted endless attention and spent large sums of money on aerial defence, military critics have regarded aerial possibilities with great reserve. Soldiers have refrained from attaching too much importance to the aeroplane and have always borne the important fact in mind that these craft are eminently unreliable. In harassing retreats or advances they can play a valuable part, but it is unbelievable that they will revolutionise war for many decades to come,—whilst the much talked-of aerial battle is regarded in military circles with considerable incredulity. It has been wisely said by military writers of the aeroplane, that the machine has not yet reached such efficiency, either in build or navigation, as to cause it to revolutionise war. Though writers of fiction and civilian critics have indulged in all sorts of dreams of aerial possibilities in war time, military men have been extremely careful not to attach too much importance to an element so little known to soldiers as the air. An aeroplane can be put to many uses though it cannot yet be implicitly relied upon in any. It can be used for carrying despatches for scouting, for discovering hidden trenches, fortifications, etc. A military man of experience might even be able to discover the enemy's strength from an aeroplane, with strong binoculars.

In order to be of real use in warfare an aeroplane must not achieve too great an altitude, for then, even binoculars would be of little use, as figures on the earth looked at perpendicularly are not easily distinguishable. In order to obtain an adequate idea of the enemy's strength a very low altitude would be necessary and this entails coming within range. The Balkan war and the present campaign have proved that aeroplanes and aircraft are far from being impossible or even ultra-difficult targets. A general who entrusts a truly important despatch to an airman has this to bear in mind,—**an accident is always possible**, the aircraft can fall and the papers would not be in any way damaged by the accident though the machine might be broken and the pilot killed. The only thing that can happen to a cavalry despatch bearer is that he might be killed outright or he might have an accident,—but then he would generally be able to destroy the papers first. No less than four times despatches of an important nature were found in wrecked aeroplanes during the Balkan war. As a scout, however, it is possible to exaggerate its advantages over the cavalryman. Many a daring cavalry scout has before now got even as far as the enemy's lines, seen all that there was to be seen and then got away without being discovered. Often this happened in South Africa, and in the Balkans. In the Russo-Japanese war, the scouts of the latter Power hidden in trees made sketches of the hostile positions that influenced tactics considerably. Now to make as minute observations an aeroplane would have to fly low, be fired at, and in any case detected; if it flew high its discovery would be imperfect and it would again be detected and thus the value of its discovery minimised. Lastly as an engine of destruction what is its value? It can carry small guns, and only drop light bombs, very few, owing to the impossibility of taking up heavy ammunition. In the case of a town being attacked by several,—a fire might be caused. Searchlights would detect them at night and the naked eye by day. If out of range they could be chased away by similar craft, if in range brought down. While the much romanced about battle in the air would scarcely ever create a great difference either way.

In the Balkan war the chief use of an aeroplane was found to be its possibilities as a force for demoralising troops. Advancing infantry were found both on the Turkish and the Allies' sides to be more susceptible to panic under the very slender hail of missiles coming from above, than from the torrential rain of shell and shrapnel. Small flank movements were considerably damaged in their strategic value by being harassed by the airman's often harmless bombs. The constant buzzing over his head of the aerial motor distracted the best marksman. But until airmanship and aircraft are improved this new arm will have to content itself with minor roles in action,—for only thus can they prove useful.

Notes of the Day

Poland's Prospects.

We hope we shall not be accused of undue optimism in having expressed the opinion yesterday that, if Cracow, Lemburg and Posen fell into Russian hands, the war in the eastern theatre would be nearly over. One reason for this is that the co-operation of the three Polands with Russia against Germany and Austria would mean an enormous accession of strength to the Russian forces, having a truly galvanic effect on the Russian advance. So long as Germany and Russia endeavoured to crush the political aspirations of the Poles, there was a strong connecting link between the Polish nationalists. The position to-day has been altogether changed by Russia's promise to give self-government to the Poles, who might, as a result of the war, conceivably be the greatest beneficiaries.

Possible Gains and Losses.

It was commonly asserted during the recent Teuton-Slav controversy in the German and Russian Press that a Russo-German war would be unprofitable to both countries, that neither could hope to derive any substantial advantage from a victory, that Russia coveted nothing that Germany possessed and that Germany desired nothing that she might acquire from Russia. That these views are utterly erroneous is proved by the fact that Russia could make excellent use of the eastern provinces of Germany and of the harbours of Koenigsberg and Dantzig. On the other hand, Germany would no doubt rejoice to take the three Baltic provinces of Russia,—Courland, Livenia, and Esthonia which really were originally German but were later on Russianised by force. Apart from the sentimental reason, which would be sure to acquire force if Germany were to emerge triumphant from the conflict, the possession of the Baltic provinces would doubtless be welcomed by Germany as affording an outlet to her surplus population. Moreover, the strategical importance of the provinces is fully recognised by the German General Staff. At present the distance separating St. Petersburg from the German frontier is 450 miles. The acquisition of the provinces would reduce that distance to 80 miles. Besides, the provinces form a kind of natural fortress, containing an immense number of small lakes, which make the use of large bodies of troops extremely difficult.

Indian Trade Possibilities.

So far as India is concerned, the stoppage of our trade with Germany is likely to affect us for the better, inasmuch as many openings are offered for the development of purely Indian industries. The present time, of course, is one of abnormal rates for money, which check to some extent the expansion of trade, but there is no doubt that it is possible for Indian organisers of industries, if a determined effort be made, to supply the country with a considerable portion of the goods "made in Germany." In the "Review of the Trade of India" for 1913-14, there is a good deal of information which may be turned to practical account by business men. Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Director of Statistics, is of opinion that, when the economic period of the history through which we are passing comes to be written, the most striking feature, will be, not merely the rise in prices or the dislocation of trade, but the possibilities of India as "a land of undefined trade dimensions."

Nearing the end of the Monsoon.

During the past month the war has overshadowed every other topic, and subjects in which in ordinary years people take the deepest interest have been relegated to a very far background. There is the monsoon, for instance. As a rule, at this time of the year speculation is rife as to whether the late rains will be scanty or plentiful, and whether, when the monsoon has finally spent itself, it will have given sufficient rain to ensure good crops and a consequent time of plenty for another year. But since the dogs of war were unleashed a month ago few have had time to give even a few seconds' thought to the monsoon, and it came as quite a shock yesterday to find that we had entered the last rainy month of the season. In normal years, the rains cease between the middle and the end of September, and in the matter of the monsoon this has been a very normal year. There has been plenty of rain,—the fall up to date is, indeed, two or three inches in excess of the normal,—but it has been so well distributed over the last three months that it has caused little or no inconvenience. There have been practically no floods such as there were last year, and the only time when things were really unpleasant was during that rainy week-end in June when following a heavy fall on the Saturday, rain fell without ceasing throughout Sunday and during the twenty-four hours the gauges registered a rainfall of 6.14 inches. For a few days now there has been a distinct break in the rains, but there is still plenty of time, and there is little reason to fear that the total fall by the end of this month will not be well up to the average.

The Indian Guild of Science.

The Bombay Section of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology has just issued its annual statement for 1913-14, from which we note that a good deal of quiet work has been accomplished by the Guild. Frequent meetings and the publication and distribution of pamphlets in the vernacular are among the special forms of the Guild's activities. The most important feature of recent work, however, is a well-considered scheme for the creation of a common platform for technically trained Indians on the one hand and capitalists on the other. It is interesting to note that Mr. S. P. Agarkar, a member of the executive committee in Bombay, recently left for Germany to take his Ph.D. We trust, however, Mr. Agarkar is now safe among the band of Indian students in Germany who have managed to find refuge in England.

Primer of Hinduism.

Mr. J. N. Farquahar, M.A., Literary Secretary, National Council of Y.M.C.A., India and Ceylon, is to be congratulated on the revised and enlarged second edition of his Primer of Hinduism, (Oxford University Press, 8 annas) which shows that it has evidently found some favour in the eyes of the public. To students of Hindu religion it is a very valuable aid, giving in a small compass its salient features, and illustrating the different epochs by short, but well-chosen, original extracts. This method should go a long way to make the book popular, in conjunction with its moderate price. It is written in a way which should make it acceptable to all Hindus. But we fear that Mr. Farquahar runs to rather hasty conclusions towards the end of the book, saying that the religious foundation of Hinduism, namely, the rules of caste, authority of the Vedas, Brahmans, etc., crumble to pieces in the atmosphere of modern thought. No doubt this has been the case with many excrecenses, but it must be borne in mind that Hindu religion is not based on them, and that they are not essential for its existence. It is a religion, as Max Muller says, which can satisfy the cravings of all—the most intellectual and the most superstitious. It has withstood many onslaughts without any serious injury, and there is no sign of its decadence any where.

Official and Personal.

The Governor and Lady Willingdon yesterday visited the Censor's Office, the Central Telegraph and Cable Offices and were shown round by Major Hingley, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Kerr.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—My notice has been called to a letter headed "Indian Soldiers" in the columns of your paper, dated Tuesday, September 1st, suggesting that our Women's Branch of the Relief Fund should collect comforts for Indian troops. I would hasten to inform the writer that this has been done from the beginning, and that the Indian and English troops that have already left Bombay have been supplied as far as possible with tobacco, games, books and other such luxuries. It is needless to say our office will be only too pleased to receive and acknowledge all gifts for Indian troops of those kinds enumerated in S. E.'s letter.—Yours, etc.,

MARIE WILLINGDON,
President,
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency
War and Relief Fund,
4, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.

ENEMY'S DETAINED VESSELS.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Some comment has been aroused in Calcutta by the list issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry of German and Austrian vessels detained in British Indian ports. The list for Calcutta contains in addition to seven vessels already detained the names of two others, the Rajuntel and Friesburg of which nothing is known here.

It is now found that the inclusion of these two vessels among Calcutta detentions is an error. The Friesburg is certainly under detension at Colombo and the other is probably detained there also.

Arrangements are now being made as a result of which three of the enemy's vessels detained at Colombo will shortly arrive here with cargo.

GENERAL BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

GERMANS IN RETREAT ON THE RIGHT.

FAILURE OF GERMAN SHELLS AT HELIGOLAND.

ENEMY'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH GALLANTRY.

UNABATED RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

A communique which has been issued by the French Government indicates that the position of the Germans on the Belgian frontier is less favourable than might have been supposed.

On the right the French have assumed the offensive and the enemy is retreating. In the centre there have been alternate checks and counter checks and a general battle is again in progress.

The Germans have been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers but have been thrown back with heavy losses.

A Russian official report says that fighting is proceeding all along the Austrian line and that the Russians are steadily pushing forward, their vigour unabated by a week's fighting.

It is reported that some of the German shells failed to burst in the Heligoland action. German official accounts pay a handsome tribute to British gallantry in saving the wounded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLIED FORCES.

SITUATION SUMMED UP.

GENERAL BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A communique issued in Paris, summing up the situation, says:—

"On the right after partial checks we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before us. In the centre we have had alternate successes and checks but a general battle is again in progress. The *morale* of Allies continues to be extremely good in spite of losses which have been made good from the depots.

CHECKS AND COUNTER-CHECKS.

The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longwy have checked the Crown Prince's army in the neighbourhood of Neufchateau and Paliseul but, on other hand, some of our troops have suffered partial checks which have obliged them to retire on the Meuse.

GENERAL ACTION AT ROCROY

During the last few days the enemy have been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers, but by vigorous counter-attacks have been thrown back with very heavy losses. Nevertheless, fresh German forces advanced by Rocroy. A general action is taking place in this district, but at present it is impossible to foresee the final result.

WHAT HAPPENED AT CIVET.

The Communiqué mentions that the falling back of the Allies from the original Dinant-Charleroi-Mons line was owing to the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Civet. It also reports a new withdrawing movement on the right German wing where the Germans have concentrated their finest troops.

FRENCH ATTACK RESUMED IN THE SOUTH.

The French troops resumed the attack two days ago in the Vosges and Lorraine. This attack continues to be pressed although slowly. Every position occupied is immediately strengthened. That explains the slowness of our advance which nevertheless is characterized each day by new local successes.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK AT GUISE.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 6-40 p.m.

It is confirmed in Paris that the Frenchmen gained a considerable success at Guise.

The telegrams say that the Germans advanced a short distance further on the Somme.

The Allies' left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the west wing offering a strenuous and successful resistance.

Guise is a town in France, in the dep of Aisne, on the Oise, 25 miles by rail east-north-east of St. Quentin. The famous Duke of Guise derived their title from its castle.

AMENITIES ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

PLEASING ANGLO-GERMAN INCIDENTS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In spite of the ferocity of the fighting in France pleasing incidents are reported of the co-operation of the British and German medical corps on the battlefield. Both sides have exchanged drugs and an instance is reported where a British surgeon operated on a German soldier with the assistance of a German anasthetist.

FIGHTING AT SEA.

GERMAN SHELLS FAIL TO BURST.

HELIGOLAND SAILORS' EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1-0 a.m.

The sailors who took part in the fight near Heligoland confirm the experience of the soldiers that many German shells fail to burst.

One destroyer had five shells in her boiler-room. "We just shied them overboard," said a stoker.

The Commander of one destroyer, addressing his men before the action, said:—"Now lads we are all men together. There need be no saluting during this job."

BRITISH GALLANTRY AT HELIGOLAND

HANDSOME GERMAN TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

German official accounts pay a handsome tribute to British gallantry at the Heligoland encounter in saving the wounded.

The statement says that the British without attempting to consider their own safety launched lifeboats to save the Germans.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSS AN ADVANCE.

STEADILY MARCHING ON LEMBERG.

RUSSIAN VIGOUR UNABATED BY WEEK'S FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier, and taken the offensive at some places. The battle continues along the whole of the Austrian front.

The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin, and are marching over country covered with Austrian corpses.

Some of the Russian troops have been fighting for a week, but the vigour of the Russian attacks has not abated.

The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers, and are steadily advancing on Lemburg.

RUSSIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

COUNTRY STREWN WITH KILLED AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Russians continue to attack the whole of the Austrian front. They resumed the offensive south of Lubin. They report that the country is strewn with bodies of Austrians killed in the latter's advance.

ENGLAND.

COMMONS ADJOURN.

A NINE-DAYS' RECESS.

HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 6-40 p.m.

In the Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith moved the adjournment till the 9th September. He said he hoped that when the House resumed, a settlement would have been reached by negotiation for an agreement on the subjects of Home Rule and Disestablishment. Then the session would be wound up.

Mr. Bonar Law said that if the controversy were revived, it would be a disgrace which the country would not readily forgive.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 5-40 p.m.

Mr. Redmond expressed a desire to meet the Opposition's case, but said he was extremely anxious to place Home Rule on the Statute Book.

Mr. Balfour questioned the wisdom of proceeding with Home Rule in the present crisis. He warned the House against a revival of bitterness.

Other speakers continued the discussion, after which Mr. Asquith brought the debate to a conclusion by appealing to the House to bring the discussion to an end, as it was most desirable that the country should present a united front to enemy.

WOUNDED IN LONDON.

GIVEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Three hundred wounded have arrived in London, the crowds giving them an enthusiastic reception.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

ALL POLITICAL LEADERS CO-OPERATING

LONDON, Aug. 31.

All the political leaders are co-operating energetically in the recruiting campaign.

FOOTBALL TO CONTINUE.

PLAYERS TO UNDERGO MILITARY TRAINING.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Football Association has decided to continue football, but the players will undergo military training, the clubs providing the ranges.

BANKING CONDITIONS IN MANCHESTER

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Banking conditions in Manchester are normal, but there is a great decline in the turnover.

CALL FOR AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 5-40 p.m.

The Australian Premier has called for a second expeditionary contingent.

BELGIUM.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN BRUSSELS.

FAMINE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1-0 a.m.

German exactions in Brussels threaten to cause famine.

Only one person in hundred can afford meat or milk. One suburb has to supply four hundred bottles of wine and another forty thousand pounds of meat daily and the bakers of Brussels contribute seventy thousand pounds of bread.

LAND AND SEA FIGHTING.

OFFICIAL REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE VICEROY.

The following telegrams received from Simla give the accounts received by H. E. the Viceroy from the Secretary of State of the fighting on land and the achievement of the British destroyers and light cruisers in the Heligoland action, which were described in Reuter's Telegrams yesterday. The facts were fully covered by Reuter, but these official reports will probably be of interest as giving a concise, connected account of the engagements.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from the Secretary of State to the following effect:—

The Press Bureau summarises the military operations from the 23rd to the 26th August inclusive:—The whole period was occupied in a strategic retreat to the new line of defence, checking the advance of the Germans. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the British troops, who by their steadiness and skill threw off the attack.

On August 24th at Mons, the Germans attempted to isolate them in far superior numbers, but the British retired, as intended, in good order, effecting disproportianately heavy losses.

On the 25th there was continuous fighting and the British successfully occupied lines of defence at Cambrai, etc. On the 26th the Germans made a most determined attempt to overwhelm the British by superior numbers. Five army corps attack was repulsed. The enemy's loss was very great.

The British retirement was completed in good order. The casualties in four days are estimated at five to six thousand. No guns were lost, except in cases where the teams of the guns were destroyed.

The German losses were immense owing to dense formation, thus at Londrecise, German brigades of infantry advanced through, a narrow street. The British machine guns opened fire and blew the head of the column away. The remainder of the Germans fled, leaving eight or nine hundred dead in this one street.

Again the German Guard of the Cavalry Division charged the 12th Brigade of Infantry and was thrown back in absolute disorder, with heavy loss.

Since the 26th the British have rested, and have been reinforced by twice the numbers lost.

On the 29th the French on both the British flanks were attacked vigorously, and for a time checked. The troops, under Sir Philip Chetwode, fought a brilliant action the 12th Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routing the enemy and spearing large numbers in flight.

For every advance the Germans have paid the extreme price.

THE HELIGOLAND ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A telegram from the Secretary of State to H. E. the Viceroy gives the following further official details of the naval operations:—

"28th August Heligoland:—The general idea was to cut off German craft, and engage them in the open sea. The Arethusa, leading the line of destroyers, was engaged by two German cruisers at a range of three thousand yards, and sustained some damage, but drove off the enemy, seriously damaging one. Later engaged by two other German cruisers, but in company with the destroyer Fearless and the Light Cruiser Squadron, it sank the German cruiser Mainz. The Arethusa's speed was reduced, and some guns disabled."

"1 p.m.—Again attacked by two German Town class cruisers, but later a cruiser squadron coming up, sank these two new opponents. Only two of the enemy's destroyers were seen to sink, but the remainder of the flotilla, about twenty, were well-punished, and only saved themselves by flight. From intercepted German signals and other information, it appears certain that a third German cruiser was sunk.

The British destroyers exposed themselves to great risk in saving drowning Germans. The German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water and several were shot in these peculiar circumstances.

The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated twelve hundred officers and men, all of whom, except three hundred and thirty prisoners, perished. This does not include severe casualities on German vessels not sunk in action.

The total British casualties were sixty-nine killed and wounded, including two officers, killed.

All the damaged British ships will be fit for service in ten days.

The success of the operation was due largely to information brought by sugmarine of pices who had been showing greatly daring enterprise in penetrating the enemy's waters.

... son of Admiral Tirpitz, unwounded, was saved by the British. Berlin was informed by the British Admiralty."

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	9,01,125	13	0
The Chief of Sangli ...	8,000	0	0
The Raja of Sunth ...	4,000	0	0
The Balasinor State ...	2,000	0	0
The Boys of Esplanade High School ...	1,061	0	0
Messrs. Chugondas & Coy..	1,000	0	0
C. Archer, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0
Alastair Cameron, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Hill Son & Thomas.	1,000	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton ...	750	0	0
The Chief of Kagal. (Junior) ...	700	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Hayward ...	500	0	0
The Chief of Kurundvad (Junior) ...	500	0	0
Raja of Sambhusing of Malegaon ...	500	0	0
L. Robertson, Esq., I.C.S....	500	0	0
J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., ...	500	0	0
H. Kirke-Smith, Esq. ...	500	0	0
Lt.-Col. A. Street, I.M.S..	500	0	0
J. Dame, Esq. ...	500	0	0
The Chief of Ramdurga ...	500	0	0
The Staff of the Chartered Bank of Bombay ...	475	0	0
P. E. Perceival, Esq., I.C.S	400	0	0
G. F. Keatinge, Esq., I.C.S.	400	0	0
H. O. Quinn, Esq., I.C.S.	400	0	0
G. S. Curtis, Esq., I.C.S....	400	0	0
Native Staff of the National Bank ...	369	0	0
C. H. Wilson, Esq., C.I.E..	350	0	0
R.F.L. Whitty, Esq., I.C.S.	300	0	0
J. Crerar, Esq., I.C.S. ...	300	0	0
A.H.A. Simcox, Esq., I.C.S.	250	0	0
J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S. ...	250	0	0
J.E. Husbands, Esq., I.C.S.	250	0	0
G.S. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S. ...	250	0	0
C.C. Watson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. ...	200	0	0
C.W.A. Turner, Esq., I.C.S.	200	0	0
L. Graham, Esq., I.C.S....	200	0	0
Dr. Dossabhoy K. Patell	101	0	0
C. N. Mehta, Esq., Ahmedabad ...	100	0	0
J. V. Saraiya, Esq., Ahmedabad ...	100	0	0
Staff of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. ...	100	0	0
John Fachiri and Co., and Staff ...	100	0	0
M. J. Yajnik, Esq. ...	100	0	0
T. R. Kotwal, Esq. ...	100	0	0
R.A. Don, Esq. ...	100	0	0
F. P. Garda, Esq., Administrator, Balasinor State...,	100	0	
C. Babington, Esq. ...	100	0	0
H. R. Lynch-Blosse, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Parbhudas Jiwandas & Sons.	100	0	0
Total ... Rs.	9,32,331	13	0

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following further contributions to the above fund are thankfully acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	42,567
Mrs. Ibrahim Jackeria Noorani ...	125
Virbai, widow of Verdman Jetsi ...	25
Mrs. Ishwardas Lukhmidas ...	100
H. H. Rani of Kurundwad Senior	500
Anonymous ...	500
Mrs. E. B. Walmsley	50
H. H. Rani of Sunth ...	1,000
H. H. Rani of Limbdi ...	500
Mrs. Perojshaw B. R. Mody...	25
Mrs. Godrej Pudumjee ...	100
Mrs. Jehangirjee P. Bhedwar ...	40
"Third Floor" ...	30
Mrs. Kersaspji Dadachanji ...	21
Mrs. Framjee Patell ...	15
Mrs. Cursetjee M. Bhesania ...	15
Mrs. Pestonjee F. Boomla ...	5
Two Parsi Sisters ...	50
A Parsi Lady ...	25
Mrs. A. N. Boyce ...	25
Mrs. D. J. Boyce ...	10
A Sympathiser ...	15
Lady Jugmohandas Vurjeevundas	150
Mrs L. G. Deshmukh ...	100
Mrs. Lalikabai Kaikini ...	25
Mrs. Talimene ...	5
Mrs. Currie	5
Mrs. Baker ...	30
A Parsi Lady ...	50
Mr. Vithal Purshotam ...	50
Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S. ...	30
	Rs. 46,188

Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, 3 doz. boxes red cross soap.

A Friend, 2 doz. handkerchiefs.

Mr. N. R. Narielwalla, 144 dozen safety pins.

Army and Navy Stores, 2lbs. tobacco, 1 dozen pipes.

Miss T .Barclay, 1 dozen pairs woollen socks.

Mrs. S. David, 20 boxes cigars.

Mrs. A. Irvine, 1dozen towels, 1 dozen pillow cases, 1½ dozen handkerchiefs and 1 case cigarettes.

Mrs. T. H. Obadiah, 10 1/2 dozen handkerchiefs, 3 night shirts, 1 dozen pairs socks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, 100 cheroots and biscuits.

Messrs. Kapadia and Co., 1,000 cigars, 1,000 cigarettes and a quantity clay pipes.

Waterloo Cigar Stores, 2lbs. tobacco.

Mrs. N. George, 200 cigars and pipes.

Mrs. Henry Swan, 500 cigarettes and books.

Mr. Vithal Purshotam, large quantity woollen drawers, vests, socks and pyjamas.

A Friend, 3 dozen handkerchiefs.

Miss Wadia, 40 yards drill and a shawl.

Mr. F. H. Nowroji, 1 dozen pairs stockings.

Mr. J. Crook, 14 bath towels, 12 yards towelling.

Mrs N. Baker, 500 cigarettes.

Mr. R. E. Blomenstock, 15 sleeping suits, 6 flannel vests.

Girls of the Mahomedan Orphanage, 6 dozen milk covers.

Miss Nissim, 5 dozen towels.

Mrs. Hartley, 20 yards drill.

A Friend, 6 flannel vests and pyjama suit.

Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Soldiers Express Shipping Agency, freight on 7 cases (700 lbs.) free of charge.

Mrs. D. J. Khambatta, 26 yards flannel.

Mrs. Serenbai B. Mama, 36 yards mull.

Miss Vernon, 1 dozen handkerchiefs.

Mrs. F. Mullen, 3 dozen pillow cases, 1/2 dozen sheets, and a roll of bandages.

Mrs. G. B. Temple, magazines.

Mrs. Hodge, Magazines and books.

Mrs. E. Levy, books and papers.

Mrs. Wheatley, books and magazines.

Mrs. Nissim, books, magazines and cards.

Mrs. A. L. Bradbury, books and magazines.

Mr. K. Taffield, Chelsea out-pensioner, books and magazines.

Mrs. Richard Butters, books and magazines.

Mr. Bell, books.

Mrs. Morris, books and music.

Mr. H. M. Green, magazines.

Mrs. Liston, 250 cigarettes, cards, books and magazines.

Mrs. W. George, books and magazines.

Mr. R. Taylor, books.

Mr. A. D. Shanks, books.

Mr. Motiwalla, 50 novels.

"Times of India," magazines.

A Friend, magazines.

Mr. K. T. Mangaokar, 12 copies "Delhi Durbar" in Marathi for native troops.

Mrs. Chambers, books.

A Friend, magazines.

Mrs. Patel, books.

A Friend, books.

AN APPEAL TO HINDU LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—For the convenience of Hindu Ladies Secretary of the above Fund, writes:—

For the convenience of the Hindu ladies a branch office of the above Fund has been opened in the Hall of the Gujarathi Hindu Stree Mandal, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. The Office will be open every day between 12 noon and 4 p.m. Two Singer's Machines will be kept here for the use of those who wish to help this work by making clothes. It is hoped that many Hindu Ladies will come for forward to undertake this work. Those who have got machines at home can do the sewing work at home. They have only to take the cloth from the above Office and bring back the clothes when finished.

I may inform my Hindu sisters that if they cannot do the sewing work themselves they can help this movement by giving some amount to pay to the tailors who are engaged by us.

Gifts of articles of clothing and other comforts such as playing cards, illustrated magazines &c., will also very welcome.

The committee thanks the Gujarathi Hindu Stree Mandal for having allowed the use of their hall and the Singer Company for the machines lent by them.—Yours, etc.

SUNDRABAI SIRUR,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

POSITION IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council his Excellency the Governor read telegrams received by him with reference to the resolution passed by the Council on 11th August last, from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Council. Then the Bengal Excise Amendment Bill was passed.

There were four resolutions two of which were withdrawn and two postponed.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Governor said a few words on the general position in regard to Bengal and what was going on in other parts of the world. He thought they had realised what upsets of trade and commerce had taken place. He thought that perhaps the most satisfactory thing from their point of view was that they saw that in England the paralysis of trade lasted for shorter time than in other countries, which were not at war at all. It was gratifying to all of them to see how the people of Bengal were realising the position and adapting themselves to it. He thought that those who were solely engaged in commerce, recognised that the Government of Bengal had been willing to do what they could to help them, while the Government of Bengal realised the splendid way in which merchants, despite losses they had suffered, were doing their best to help Government and the public. Most of them in Calcutta felt that there should be more ships available to take away exports. He did not know when the end was coming but the end must come some time and then ships could be procured. With regard to the smaller trade or that which concerned Bengal alone, they now felt that jute cultivators had realised there was no reason why the jute crop should not be required. They were also glad to recognise the feeling on the part of many gentlemen that attempts should be made to add to the prosperity of Bengal by reviving old industries and starting new ones. As far as Government could help them Government would do so. However, they must not expect too great results in a very short time. One matter to which reference was to be made was the price of foodstuffs. Government had appointed an advisory committee and that was doing its best. He was glad to see that nothing very unsatisfactory had happened; the rise in prices had not been very large and in some cases the prices were even lower than they were before. Government had taken care that the prices in Calcutta should be made known to district officers so as to help them to prevent any unnecessary rise of prices in the moffussil. Fears had been expressed that there might be trouble owing to shortage in the demand for labour in mills. Government, however, were quite prepared for that; the distribution of the police was such that they could deal with any emergency that might arise. The Chamber of Commerce and the managers and proprietors of the mills would give Government information.

There were many gentlemen who had promised their services, if required to deal, with special circumstances; in this connection special constables would be valuable.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.

Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Wales' fund for relief of distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of War.

The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

August 11.—Uhlans attack Tongress in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belgium joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Uhlan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Aug. 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

Belgians reoccupy Landen.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro.

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.

Montenegrins bombard Cataro.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.

Russians repulse German attempt to re-occupy Eydkuchnen.

Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen. The Liege forts are intact.

73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.

Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.

Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.

Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.

German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gantsch sunk in the Adriatic.

British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annibilating two Austrian regiments.

Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.

Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.

French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.

The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.

The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.

A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.

Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.

Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.

State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz.

Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.

Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.

French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.

Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.

The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.

German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.

Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

The Tsar arrives at Moscow.

Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.

German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.

Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz, annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.

The French occupy Colmar.

King George's inspiring message to his troops published.

Russians occupy five points in German territory.

Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.

Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.

Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gorodok-Ruzmin line.

Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front Germans bombard Diest.

French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet They also occupy Guebwiller.

Germans occupy Brussels.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.

French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.

Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men. million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.

Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet

Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern

German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.

Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.

After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

Liege and Namur still holding out.

Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen killed.

Two British liners sunk by Germans. Mediterranean free from hostile ships.

Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days' fighting along the front.

German Zeppellin No. 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Asche catches fire and is destroyed.

Servian spoils at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 Caissons, 14 field Kitchens, etc.

Japanese are bombarding Tsintau.

Namur falls. Desperate battle in progress all along frontier from Namur to Mons. British forces engaged in action all Sunday with Germans, the former's casualties being about 2,000. Charleroi taken and retaken, the Germans being repulsed everywhere by the French in a most desperate battle.

A Zeppelin threw bombs over Antwerp, two houses being destroyed and several persons killed. The airship was brought down by guns and captured.

Aug. 25.—French and English troops fall back, while Germans are forced to occupy new positions. Germans bombard Malines, but are driven back by Belgians.

French troops make four counter-attacks from Nancy, working havoc among Germans.

German attack on Southern French frontier repulsed and Germans forced to retire all along the line.

Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords, congratulating British troops on splendid work done.

Russians occupy Gumbinnen.

Germans raid Namaqualand.

Aug. 26.—Austrian Ambassador in Tokio recalled.

Togoland surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

August, 27.—Russian occupy Tarnopol and cross the Dniester in Galicia.

French Cabinet resigns and a new National Defence Cabinet formed.

Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.

German cruiser Magdeburg blown up by Russian ships.

British forces engaged with five German Army corps and successfully protect French flank.

The French assume the offensive in the Vosges.

Ostend and its environs are occupied by British marines.

Mr. Asquith moves in Parliament a resolution of sympathy with and admiration for Belgians.

H. M. S. Highflyer sinks armed German merchantman Kaiser Wilhelm.

August, 28.—Russians occupy Tilsit.

Germans attack Eastern Belgium Congo.

Earl Kitchener announces that three divisions of Indian troops will be sent to France to fight side by side with British.

British fleet near Heligoland sinks 3 German cruisers and 2 destroyers. Two British vessels only slightly damaged.

Germans burn down Louvain.

August 29-30.—Fierce battle proceeding all along the Franco-Belgian frontier between the Germans and the Allied armies.

Koenigsberg completely invested by Russians.

August 31.—German troops entrapped and massacred at Charleville.

Russians steadily advancing on Lemberg in Galicia.

Belgium, north of the Deme, completely clear of Germans.

THE KAISER ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The German Emperor watching Manœuvres.

ARMY RELIEFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The following reliefs for the coming season remain uncancelled. They are:—21st Lancers, Rawalpindi to Risalpur. Ammunition Column R. H. A. Campbellpore to Risalpur. 24th Punjabis, Nowshera to Peshawar and 92nd Punjabis, Dacca to Benares.

SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

RULES UNDER NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS NOTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Rules under the National Insurance Acts are notified to provide for soldiers proceeding on active service.

EXPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

PRIVY COUNCIL NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A Privy Council notification is officially published here relaxing recent proclamations to the extent of permitting export from the United Kingdom to British India, Cyprus and Egypt of the following commodities:—Wheat and wheat flour, barley and oats, animals (living) for food, butter, margarine, cheese, eggs, sugar, jams and unrefined and candy molasses and invert sugar, jams and marmalades, milk (condensed, sweetened or not).

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN ENQUIRY.

SIR W. H. SOLOMAN MADE A K.C.S.I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies the appointment of Sir W. H. Soloman, lately Chairman of the Indian Enquiry Commission in South Africa to be K. C. S. I.

POONA BAR'S EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Small Causes Court House under the Presidency of Mr. Apparao Vaidya, the oldest member of the Poona Bar, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: The members of the Poona Bar affirm their unflinching loyalty to the British Crown and express their willingness to render any services that Government may demand of them at the present crisis.

MEETING AT COONOOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Sept. 1.

A largely attended meeting to raise money for the Viceroy's Imperial Relief Fund was held last evening at the Church room. Mr. L. L. Porter presiding, delivered an interesting speech explaining the scope of the War Relief Funds. Resolutions were passed with enthusiasm expressing deep sense of unswerving loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Government and emphasising the desire of the people to render any assistance in its power. A committee was appointed to collect donations for the Viceroy's Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

LOYALTY MEETING AT SAVDA

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Savda was held on the 29th of August under the presidency of Sirdar Gangadharrao Deshmukh. Resolutions expressing unflinching loyalty to the British Government and declaring readiness to render all possible assistance, and to hold prayers for victory to British arms were passed at the meeting.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY AMBUSHED BY COSSACKS.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Milan correspondent reports that a message was received at Trieste during mail week to the effect that 5,000 Cossacks annihilated two regiments of Austrian Cavalry. They left Lemberg, Galicia, the previous day. Emboldened by the Russian withdrawal the cavalry advanced into Poland but Governor Lubrin got wind of the salley, rapidly collected the Cossacks to meet the invaders supported by a field battery. The Cossacks prepared an ambush of dense forest skirting the main road. Owing to recent rain and the overflow of the Vistula and Viepriz the countryside opposite the forest had been converted a vast swamp. The Austrians came up in the evening. The Governor allowed the advance guard to pass but when the main body appeared the Cossack *sotnias* Cavalry charged the front and rear while the Russian quickfirers hidden in the forest mowed down the entrapped Cavalrymen. Hundreds fell before the terrific ouslaught. Many maddened horses leapt into the marches. The Austrians were completely wiped out.

The French Government has decided to guarantee insurance upon ships in connection with which war risks are paid. The cabinet has decided to grant the wives of soldiers 1½ francs daily and, fifty centimes for each child below 16.

General Joffre decorated with the Legion of Honour, Lieutenant Bruyant, who at the head of seven Dragoons charged 30 Uhlans, killing an officer and putting the Uhlans to flight with serious losses.

Copenhagen, 14th August.—Large quantities of food are being exported from Denmark to all nations engaged in the war.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Indians in the Fighting Line.

"Indu Prakash."—There can be no doubt that intense satisfaction has been caused in the mind of all Indians at the fact that Indian troops have been sent to the front and will fight shoulder to shoulder with British comrades in a European War on an European soil and against an enemy renowned hitherto to be the representative of the acme of perfection in modern European military science and art. India must be grateful for this highly significant recognition of the efficiency and natural capacity of Indian troops and of India's place in the Empire. We must all be grateful to Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts and to Lords Hardinge and Crewe for the broad-minded statesmanship they have displayed, as much in the despatch of the troops as in the inspiring words in which they have announced it to the Empire and the world. Lord Crewe's words should be engraved in gold, for, they bring out not only the military but also the political aspect of the momentous step taken.

An Irreconcilable Divergence of Views.

"The Statesman."—The contrast between the extraordinary outburst of the German Chancellor in the presence of the British Ambassador and Mr. Asquith's noble speech in the House of Commons brings out clearly the irreconcilable divergence between British and German views of international morality. The German Chancellor was beside himself with surprise and chagrin at the thought that Great Britain attached so much importance to the treaty which guaranteed the independence of Belgium as to be prepared to resist its infraction by force. "Just for a scrap of paper," he said, "containing the word 'neutrality,' Britain was making war on a kindred nation and his policy of friendship with England had tumbled like a house of cards." From this illuminating harangue it is plain that to the German Government, as represented by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, one of its most respected members, a treaty which merely concerns a small Power is a negligible compact, not worthy of consideration when the convenience of Great Powers is in question. That anyone should treat the independence of Belgium seriously or think that Powers who pledged themselves to its maintenance are bound to keep their word seemed to him monstrous.

The "Timid" Bengalis.

Rai Radhacharan Pal in "The Englishman."—I have no doubt it is recognised by Government that India under the progressive and beneficent British Rule has undergone a transformation, especially during the last thirty years, beyond the expectation of the governing class. The "timid" Bengalis are no longer what they were twenty years before and under the aegis of the British Rule in another ten years' time we will make marvellous progress. Self-sacrifice, love of motherland, patriotism, devotion and loyalty to the Crown are the distinguishing features of the Bengalis of the present day and I am proud of my fellow-countrymen. The decision of the Government ought not to put a damper on our enthusiasm to serve our King and Country. Let our zeal and enthusiasm be directed towards the training of our young men for ambulance work. Our boys are not yet properly trained in that direction. Let us approach the Government for facilities of instruction. Let schools be opened and first aid lessons be given in every centre of Bengal where the students and the elders, whoever may be anxious to join, should flock to receive instruction. Let us be well drilled, well trained, and brought under thorough military discipline. The war, unfortunately is not likely to be over in a few days. If it is protracted, we do not know whether our services may not be requisitioned. Let there be no disappointment. Let us be properly drilled and trained and then let us hope we will realise our fond hopes of being permitted to serve our King and Country. Offers have been made by Anglo-Indians and Europeans and they have not yet been accepted, although they are being drilled and trained. Let us follow their example and approach the Government for facilities to receive instruction.

ENGLAND AND WAR.

SUPPORT OF BELGIUM.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH

Sir Edward Grey made a statement in the House of Commons on the 3rd instant as to the position and decisions of the Government with reference to the war. On the 7th instant Mr. Asquith made a statement on the war and moved a vote of credit for £100,000,000.

The British Ambassador in Berlin on the 4th instant received his passports, and the British Government declared a state of war as from 11 p.m.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd instant, Sir E. Grey (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) made the following statement concerning the European crisis:—

Last week I stated that we were working for peace, not only for this country but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day—events move so rapidly it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs—it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany, at any rate, have declared war with each other. Before I proceed to state the position of His Majesty's Government and what our attitude is with regard to the present crisis I would like to clear the ground, that the House may know exactly under what obligations the Government is, or the House can be said to be, in coming to a decision in the matter. First of all, let me say very shortly that we have consistently worked with a single mind, and with the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. (Cheers) The House may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it; and in these last years, as far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, we shall have no difficulty in proving we have done it. Through the Balkan crisis, by general admission, we worked for peace. Well, the co-operation of the Great Powers of Europe was successful in working for peace in the Balkan crisis. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their point of view. It took much time, labour, and discussion before they could [illegible] their differences, but peace was secured because peace was their main object, and were willing to give time and trouble rather than accentuate differences rapidly.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

In the present crisis it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe, because there has been little time, and there has been a disposition, at any rate in some quarters, on which I will not dwell, to force things rapidly to an issue, at any rate to the great risk of peace. As we now know, the result of that is that the policy of peace, as far as the Great Powers generally are concerned, has failed. I do not want to dwell on that or to comment upon it and say where the blame seems to us to lie and which Powers were most in favour of peace and which were most disposed to risk or endanger peace, because I would like the House to approach this crisis in which we now are from the point of view of British interests, British honour—(loud cheers)—and British obligations, free from all passion. We shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week when we were working for peace, and when those papers are published I have no doubt that to every human being they will make it clear how strenuous and genuine and whole-hearted our own efforts for peace were, and they will enable people to form their own judgment upon what forces were at work which operated against peace.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS.

Now I come first to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House, and the Prime Minister has assured the House more than once that if any crisis such as this arose we should come before the House of Commons and be able to say that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be—(cheers)—that we would have no secret engagement—(cheers)—to spring upon the House and tell the House that because we had entered into that engagement there was an obligation of honour on the country. I will deal with that point and clear the ground first. There have been in Europe two diplomatic groups—the Triple Alliance and what has come to be known for some years as the Triple *Entente*. The Triple *Entente* was not an alliance; it was a diplomatic group. (Hear, hear.) The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis, a Balkan crisis, which originated in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister, M. Izvolsky, came to London—his visit had been planned before the crisis broke out—and I told him definitely then that this being a Balkan affair I did not consider that public opinion in this country would justify us in promising him anything more than diplomatic support. More was never asked from us, more was never given, and more was never promised. In this present crisis up till yesterday we had also given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support. ("Hear hear" from below the Ministerial gangway.) Up till yesterday no promise of anything more than diplomatic support was given.

THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

Now to make this question of obligation clear to the House I must go back to the Morocco crisis of 1906. That was the time of the Algeciras Conference. It came at a time very difficult for His Majesty's Government, when a General Election was in progress, Ministers were scattered all over the country, and I was spending three days a

(*Continued on page 9.*)

ENGLAND AND WAR.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

week in my constituency and three days at the Foreign Office. I was asked whether if that crisis developed and there were war between France and Germany we would give armed support. I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose. I said that in my opinion if a war were forced upon France then on the question of Morocco—a question which had just been the subject of agreement between this country and France—an agreement exceedingly popular on both sides—(hear, hear)—if out of that agreement war were forced upon France at that time the public opinion of this country, I thought would rally to the material support of France. (Cheers.) I expressed that opinion, but I gave no promise. I expressed that opinion throughout that crisis, so far as I remember, almost in the same words to the French Ambassador and the German Ambassador, I made no promise and I used no threat.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CONSULTATIONS.

That position was accepted by the French Government, but they said to me at the time, and I think very reasonably, "If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving to France the armed support which you cannot promise in advance, then, unless between military and naval experts some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes." There was force in that. I agreed to it and authorised the conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing which passed between the military and naval experts should bind either Government or restrict in any way their freedom to come to a decision as to whether or not they would give their support when the time arose (Mr. Asquith here said something to Sir E. Grey, but what he said was not heard in the Press Gallery.) I have told the House that on that occasion a General Election was in progress. I had to take the responsibility without the Cabinet. It could not be summoned, and an answer had to be given. I consulted Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, the Prime Minister. I consulted Lord Haldane, who was Secretary for War, and I consulted the present Prime Minister, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer. That was the most I could do. It was authorised, but on the distinct understanding that it left the hands of the Government free whenever a crisis arose. The fact that conversations between naval and military experts took place was later on—I think much later, because that crisis had passed and ceased to be of importance—brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet. Another Morocco crisis, the Agadir crisis, came, and I took precisely the same line, and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906.

A WRITTEN UNDERSTANDING.

Subsequently, in 1912, after a discussion in the situation in the Cabinet, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, though it was only in the form of an unofficial letter, that these conversations were not binding on the freedom of either Government. On the 22nd November, 1912, I wrote to the French Ambassador the letter which I will now read to the House, and I received from him a letter in similar terms in reply. The letter which I have to read will be known to the public now as the record that whatever took place between military and naval experts, they were not binding engagements on the Government. This is the letter:—

My dear Ambassador,—From time to time in recent years French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not and ought not to be regarded as an engagement which commits either Government to action in a contingency which has not yet arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British Fleets respectively at the present moment is not based on an engagement to co-operate in war. You have, however, pointed out that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power it might become essential to know whether in that event it could depend on the armed assistance of the other. I agree that if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power or something which threatened the general peace it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common.

A STARTING POINT.

That is the starting point for the Government with regard to the present crisis. I think it makes it clear that what the Prime Minister and I have said to the House of Commons was perfectly justified as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be—whether we should intervene or abstain. The Government remained perfectly free, and *a fortiori* the House of Commons remained perfectly free. (Hear, hear.) That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligations, and I think it was due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons, that I should give that full information to the House now and say, what I think is obvious from the letter I have just read, that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other Powers in this matter as restricting the freedom of the Government to decide what attitude they shall take new or restricting the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude shall be. (Hear, hear.) I will go further and say this, that the situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was on the Morocco question. In the Morocco question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France. It was a dispute, as it seemed to us, fastened upon France out of an agreement subsisting between us and France and published to the whole world, under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support. We were pledged to nothing more than diplomatic support, but we were definitely pledged by a definite public agreement to side with France diplomatically on that question.

FRENCH DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated in connection with Morocco or in connection with anything as to which we have a special agreement with France. It has not originated in anything which primarily concerns France. It originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia. I can say this with the most absolute confidence that no Government and no country had less desire to be involved in the dispute between Austria and Servia than the Government and country of France. (Cheers). They are involved in it because of their obligation of honour—(Opposition cheers)—under their definite alliance with Russia. (Cheers.) It is only fair to say that that obligation of honour cannot apply in the same way to us. (Cries of "Hear, hear" below the Ministerial gangway.) We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of it. So far I have, I think, faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligations.

OUR ATTITUDE TO FRANCE.

I now come to what the situation requires of us. We have had for many years a long standing friendship with France.

An Hon'ble Member—And with Germany.

Sir E. Grey—I remember well the feeling of the House and my own feeling, for I spoke on the subject, when the late Government made their agreement with France—the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations who had had perpetual differences in the past had cleared those differences away. (Cheers.) I remember saying that it seemed to me that some benign influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere which had made that possible. But how far that friendship entails obligations—and it has been a friendship between the two nations ratified by the nations—how far that friendship entails the obligations let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the extent of the obligations himself. (Cheers). I construe it myself as I feel it, but I do not wish to urge upon anybody else more than their feelings dictate as to all that they should feel about the obligations. The House individually and collectively may judge for itself. Now I speak from the point of view of my own personal feeling. The French Fleet is in the Mediterranean. (Cheers). The northern and western coasts of France are absolutely unprotected. When the French Fleet came to be concentrated in the Mediterranean, there was a situation very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which has grown up between the two countries has given France a sense of security that there is nothing to be feared from us. (Cheers.) Her coasts are absolutely undefended. Her Fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has for some years been concentrated there, because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries.

"WE COULD NOT STAND ASIDE."

My own feeling is this—that if a foreign fleet engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she had not been the aggressor came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France we could not stand aside—(loud and prolonged cheers)—and see such a thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing—(cheers)—and I believe that would be the feeling of this country. (Loud cheers and some crisis of dissent from the benches below the gangway on the Ministerial side). There are times when one's own individual sentiments make one feel that if these circumstances actually did arise that feeling would spread with irresistible force throughout the land. (Cheers.) But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment from the point of view of British interests—(Cheers)—and it is on that that I am going to base and justify what I presently am going to say to the House. If we are to say anything at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? If she leaves it there with no statement from us as to what we will do she leaves her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of a German Fleet coming down the Channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death between them. (Cheers.) If we say nothing, it may be that the French Fleet will be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set limits to the consequences which may arise out of it? Let us assume that to-day we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying: "No, we cannot undertake and engage to help either party in this conflict:" let us assume that the French Fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. The consequences are tremendous of what has already happened in Europe, even in countries which are at peace—in fact, equally whether countries are at peace or at war. Let us assume that out of that come consequences unforeseen, which make it necessary at a sudden moment that in defence of vital British interests we should go to war. And let us assume—which is quite possible—that Italy, who is now neutral—(Ministerial cheers)—because as I understand she considers that this war is an aggressive war—(loud cheers)—and that the Triple Alliance, being a defensive alliance, her obligations do not arise—let us assume that consequences which are now not foreseen, perfectly legitimatly consulting her own interests, should make Italy depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced in defence of vital British interests to fight ourselves, what will be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that at some critical moment those consequences would be forced upon us when the trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade routes the opening of which may not be vital to this country. What will be our position then? We have not kept a fleet in the Mediterranean which is equal to deal with a combination of other fleets alone in the Mediterranean, and as that would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean we might have exposed this country, from our negative attitude at the present moment, to the most appalling risk.

ASSURANCE OF BRITISH PROTECTION.

In these circumstances from the point of view of British interests, we felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once—(loud cheers)—whether or not in the event of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend on British support. (Cheers). In that emergency and in these compelling circumstances yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement.—

"I am authorised to give the assurance that if the German Fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power."

This assurance is of course, subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency or action of the German Fleet takes place. I read that to the House not as a declaration of war on our part, not as entailing immediate aggressive action on our part, but as binding us to take aggressive action should that contingency arise. Things move very hurriedly from hour to hour, fresh news comes in, and I cannot give this in any very formal way; but I understand that the German Government would be prepared if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. (Ironical laughter.) I have only heard that shortly before I came to the House, but that is far too narrow an engagement for us. (Cheers.)

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

And, sir, there is the very serious consideration, becoming more serious every hour—there is the question of the neutrality of Belgium. I shall have to put before the House at some length what our position in regard to Belgium is. The governing factor is the Treaty of 1839, but this is a Treaty with a history which has accumulated since. In 1870 when there was war between France and Germany the question of the neutrality of Belgium arose and various things were said. Amongst other things Prince Bismarck gave an assurance to Belgium—that confirming his verbal assurance he gave in writing a declaration which he said was superfluous in reference to the Treaty in existence—that the German Confederation and its allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, it being always understood that that neutrality would be respected by the other belligerent Powers. That is valuable as a recognition in 1870 on the part of Germany of the sacredness of these Treaty rights. What was our own attitude? The people who laid down the attitude of the British Government were Lord Cranville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Lord Cranville on the 8th August used these words. He said:—

"We might have explained to the country and to foreign nations that we did not think this country was bound either morally or internationally, or that its interests were concerned in the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium: though this course might have had some convenience, though it might have been easy to adhere to it, though it might have saved us from some immediate danger, it is a course which Her Majesty's Government thought it impossible to adopt in the name of the country with any due regard to the country's honour and the country's interests."

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows two days later:—

"There is, I admit, the obligation of the Treaty. It is not necessary nor would time permit me to enter into the complicated question of the nature of the obligation under that Treaty. But I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to the assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to-day irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. The great authorities upon foreign policy to whom I have been accustomed to listen, such as Lord Alberdeen and Lord Palmerston, never to my knowledge took that rigid and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee. The circumstance that there is already an existing guarantee in force is of necessity an important fact, and a weighty element in the case to which we are bound to give full and ample consideration. There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply and that is the common interest against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power whatever."

Well, sir, the Treaty is an old Treaty—1839. That was the view taken of it in 1870. It is one of those Treaties which are founded not only out of consideration for Belgium, which benefits under the Treaty, but in the interests of those who guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The honour and interest is at least as strong to-day as it was in 1870, and we cannot take a more narrow view or a less serious view of our obligations than was taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Well now, sir, I will read to the House what took place last week on this subject. When mobilisation was beginning I knew that this question must be a most important element in our policy, a most important subject for the House of Commons. I telegraphed at the same time in similar terms to both Paris and Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German Governments respectively were prepared to undertake an engagement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. These are the replies I got from the French Government this:—

"The French Governmnt are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity in order to assure the defence of her security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to day."

From the German Government the reply was:—

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could not possibly give an answer before consulting the Emperor and the Chancellor."

Sir Edward Goschen, to whom I had said it was important to have an answer soon, said he hoped the answer would not be too long delayed. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs then gave Sir Edward Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether they could answer at all, as any reply they might give could not fail in the event of war to have the undesirable effect of disclosing to a certain extent part of their plant of campaign, I telegraphed at the same time to Brussels to the Belgian Government, and I got the following reply from Sir Francis Villiers:—

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs thanks me for the communication and replies that Belgium will, to the utmost of her power, maintain neutrality and expects and desires other Powers to observe and uphold it. He begged me to add that the relations between Belgium and the neighbouring Powers was excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions, but that the Belgian Government believed that in the case of violation they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country. (Loud cheers.)"

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO BELGIUM.

It now appears from the news I have received to-day which has come quite recently—and I am not yet quite sure how far it has reached me in an accurate form—that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which was to offer Belgium friendly relations with Germany on condition that she would facilitate the passage of German troops through Belgium. Well, sir, until one has these things absolutely definitely up to the last moment, I do not wish to say all that one would say if one was in a position to give the House full, complete, and absolute information upon the point, sir, we were sounded once in the course of last week as to whether if a guarantee was given that after the war Belgian integrity would be preserved that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests or obligations we had in Belgian neutrality. (Loud cheers.) Shortly before I reached the House I was informed that the following telegram had been received from the King of the Belgians by King George:—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATION.

Diplomatic intervention took place last week on our part. What can diplomatic intervention do now? We have great and vital interests in the independence of Belgium and integrity is the least part. If Belgium is compelled to submit to allow her neutrality to be violated, of course the situation is clear. Even if by agreement she admitted the violation of her neutrality, it is clear she could only do so under duress. The smaller States in that region of Europe ask but one thing: their one desire is that they should be left alone and independent. The one thing they fear is, I think, not so much that their integrity should be interfered with, but their independence. If in this war which is before Europe the neutrality of one of those countries is violated, if the troops of one of the combatants should violate its neutrality and no action should be taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever the integrity may be, the independence will be gone. I have one further quotation from Mr. Gladstone as to what he thought about the independence of Belgium. He said:—

"We have an interest in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that we have in the literal operation of the guarantee. It is found in the answer to the question whether under the circumstances of the case this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direct crime that ever stained the pages of history and thus become participators in the sin." (Loud cheers.) No, sir, if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Belgium, asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, whatever may have been offered to her in return, her independence is gone if that holds, and, if her independence goes the independence of Holland will follow.

THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

I ask the House, from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. If France, beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a Great Power and becomes subordinate to the will and power of one greater than herself—consequences which I do not anticipate, because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy and ability and patriotism which she has shown so often—still, if that were to happen, and if Belgium fell under the same dominating influence, and then Holland and then Denmark, then would not Mr. Gladstone's words come true, that there would be a "common interest against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power!" and that Power would be opposite to us. It may be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and whatever happened in the course of this war, at the end of it intervene with effect to put things right and to adjust them to our own point of view. If, in a crisis like this, we run away from those obligations of honour and interest as regards the Belgian Treaty. I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. (Cheers.) And do not believe, whether a Great Power stands outside this war or not it is going to be in a position at the end of this war to exert its material strength. (Hear, hear.) For us, with a powerful Fleet, which we believe able to protect our commerce and to protect our shores and to protect our interests if we are engaged in war, we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly in this war; whether we are in it or whether we stand outside. (Hear, hear.) Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no other trade at the other end. Continental nations engaged in war, all their populations, all their energies, all their wealth, engaged in a desperate struggle, they cannot carry on the trade with us that they are carrying on in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not. At the end of this war, whether we have stood aside or whether we have been engaged in it, I do not believe for a moment, even if we had stood aside and remained aside, that we should be in a position, a material position, to use our force decisively to undo what had happened in the course of the war to prevent the whole of the west of Europe opposite to us, if that had been the result of the war, falling under the domination of a single Power.

OUR MORAL POSITION.

And I am quite sure that our moral position would be such—(Loud cheers, in which the end of the sentence was lost.) Now, I have put the question of Belgium somewhat hypothetically because I am not yet sure of all the facts, but if the facts turn out to be as they have reached us at present it is quite clear that there is obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts will lead if they are undisputed. I have read to the House the only engagement that we have yet taken definitely with regard to the use of force. I think it is due to the House to say that we have taken no engagement yet with regard to sending an Expeditionary armed force out of the country. Mobilisation of the Fleet has taken place; mobilisation of the Army is taking place, but we have as yet taken no engagement, because I do feel that in the case of a European conflagration such as this, unprecedented, with our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, or in countries in British occupation, with all the unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an Expeditionary Force out of the country until we know how we stand. One thing I would say, the one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. The general feeling throughout Ireland—and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad—does not make that a consideration that we feel we have to take into account. (Loud and prolonged cheers). I have told the House how far we have at present gone in commitments the conditions which influence our policy, and I have dwelt at length to the House upon how vital the condition of the neutrality of Belgium is. What other policy is there before the House?

UNCONDITIONAL NEUTRALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

There is but one way in which the Government could make certain at the present moment of keeping outside this war, and that would be that it should immediately issue a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. We cannot do that; we have made a commitment to France which I have read to the House which prevents us from doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality, and without those conditions absolutely satisfied and satisfactory we are bound not to shrink from proceeding to the use of all the forces in our power. If we did take that line, and said we will have nothing whatever to do with this matter under any conditions—the Belgian Treaty obligations, the possible position to the Mediterranean, the damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from our failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered noticing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world (Loud cheers.) And we should not escape the most serious and grave economic consequence. My object has been to explain the view of the Government and to place before the House the issue and the choice. I do not for a moment conceal, after what I have said and after the information, incomplete as it is, that I have given to the House with regard to Belgium, that we must be prepared, and we are prepared, for the consequence of having to use all the strength we have at any moment, we know not how soon, to defend ourselves and to take our part. (Cheers.) We know, if the facts all be as I have stated them, though I have announced no impending aggressive action on our part, no final decision to resort to force at a moment's notice until we know the whole of the case, that the use of it may be forced upon us.

FORCES OF THE CROWN READY.

As far as the forces of the Crown are concerned, we are ready. I believe the Prime Minister and my right hon'ble friend the First Lord of the Admiralty have no doubt whatever that the readiness and the efficiency of those Forces were never at a higher mark than they are to-day, and never was there a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Navy to protect our commerce and to protect our shores. The thought is with us always of the suffering and misery entailed, which no country in Europe will escape, and from which no application of neutrality will save us. The amount of harm that can be done by an enemy's ships to our trade is infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm that must be done by the economic conditions caused on the Continent. The most awful responsibility rests upon the Government in deciding what to advise the House of Commons to do. We have disclosed our mind to the House of Commons; we have disclosed the issue and the information which we have, and made clear to the House, I trust, that we are prepared to face that situation and that should it develop, as it seems probable to develop, we will face it. (Cheers.) We worked for peace up to the last moment and beyond the last moment. How hard, how persistently, and how earnestly we strove for peace last week the House will see from the papers that are before it. But that is over so far as the peace of Europe is concerned, we are now face to face with a situation and all the consequence which it may yet have to unfold. We believe we shall have the support of the House at large in proceeding to whatever consequence, to whatever measures may be forced upon us by the development of facts or action taken by others, (Cheers.) I believe the country, so quickly has the situation been forced upon it, has not had time to realise the issue. It is, perhaps, still thinking of the quarrel between Austria and Servia. The absurd complications of this matter which have grown out of the quarrel between Austria and Servia! Russia and Germany, we know, are at war; we do not yet know officially that Austria, the Ally whom Germany is to support, is yet at war happening on the French frontier. We do not know that the German Ambassador has left Paris. The situation has developed so rapidly that technically, as regards the conditions of war it is most difficult to describe what has actually happened. I wanted to bring out the underlying thing which would affect our own conduct and our own policy, and to put them clearly. I have put those vital facts before the House, and if, as seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon those issues, then I believe, when the country realises what is at stake, what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending dangers in the West of Europe which I have endeavoured to describe to the House, then I believe we shall be supported throughout not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination and the resolution, the courage and the endurance of the whole country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

OFFERED BY JAGATGURU SHANKARACHARYA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 1.

His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya, Shriman Madhavtirth Swamimaharaj of Shardapitti, offered prayers before a large meeting of Hindu Smarthas at Bhavnagar camp to the following effect:—May His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor George V achieve splendid victory over the world in this war which is undertaken for a righteous and highly moral cause and may the Union Jack flutter triumphantly for all time in all places and his victorious trumpets sound the glory of Britain from one end of the world to the other. May the Almighty bestow great strength, energy and invincibility upon His Majesty's generals and the British Army, English as well as Indian. May His Majesty's subjects all over the globe be contented and prosperous and obedient to His Majesty's laws and loyal to his throne and person. May their Majesties the King-Emperor and Empress, the Princes of the Royal Family and their ministers be endowed with long life, perfect health and prosperity! May all the enemies surrender themselves to His Majesty! In conclusion His Holiness directed his followers to perform the "vijay arantra" ceremony to be loyal and ever ready to assist the Government with all available resources.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A communique states:—Sunday, 6th September 1914, has been appointed the day of intercession regarding the war in Europe. Various Christian churches have already arranged special services for that day.

ENTHUSIASM AT PONDICHERRY.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO FRENCH RESERVISTS.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 1.

A hearty send-off was given on Sunday to a party of French reservists including fifteen priests of Missions Etrangeres, mostly from British territory who embarked on S.S. Dupleix at five o'clock. After benediction by the Archbishop they were accompanied through the streets by the public with great manifestations and to the strains of the Allies' national anthems. On Place Dupleix they were received under a pandal specially erected and there the Governor, surrounded by all officials and leading citizens of Pondicherry received them, shook hands with each of them and delivered a patriotic speech to which the priest replied.

At 6 p.m., an intercession service was held at St. John's Protestant Church at which H. E. was present with all officials and notables of the town. A patriotic sermon was preached by Rev. F. H. Prink and special collection in aid of the French War Relief Fund was heartily responded to by all present.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA.

The following "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," was published yesterday:—

In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2859-I.A., dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (No. III of 1914), republished in the "Bombay Government Gazette", Extraordinary under Political Department Notification No. 540-W., dated the 23rd August, 1914, to all places within which the Governor in Council is authorised, to make rules and orders by the said notification, including the Thana Circles and the Civil Stations, and the Cantonment of Deesa. The Orders republished in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary under Political Department Notification No. 575*b*-*W*., dated the 25th August 1914, regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom are similarly applied so far as they are applicable.

THE INDOMITABLE

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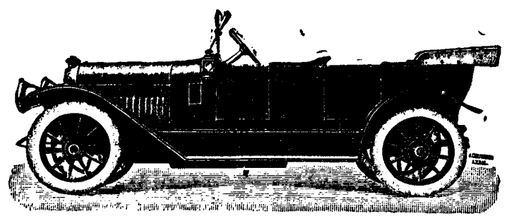

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WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

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THE GREAT FLEETS OF EUROPE.

THEIR STANDING AT THE END OF JULY.

The Naval specialist of the "Daily Telegraph" reviewing the relative strength of the fleets of the Powers on the eve of the war, in the issue of the 31st July, writes:—

Naval and military force is intimately related, and though Servia has no fleet, Austria-Hungary not only wields one of the most formidable armies on the Continent, but possesses a navy which in the past few years has shown considerable expansion. By slow steps she has ranged herself beside Italy and France, her two neighbours in southern waters, as a country with sea aspirations and sea-power which cannot be ignored. Though at present it seems unlikely that the Austro-Hungarian fleet—or any other fleet for that matter, it may be hoped—will become involved in the existing trouble, the relative position of the principal navies of Europe must in the circumstances be a subject of some immediate interest.

It may be remarked at the outset that since the Agadir crisis the predominance of Germany on the seas has become less pronounced than it was. After a long period of comparative inaction, France has begun to make up the leeway which she lost owing to mistakes on the part of her politicians and naval advisers—but chiefly of the former—and Russia has spent lavishly in pursuit of the task of rehabilitating the naval organisation which suffered so severely at the hands of Japan during the war in the Far East. But in spite of these movements, Germany remains the second gratest naval Power, not only of Europe, but of the world; having outmanoeuvred France, she has now definitely put distanced the United States.

BASES OF COMPARISON.

It is desirable always to avoid committing the error of assuming that the standing of fleets depends on the number of Dreadnoughts which they contain. Dreadnoughts are excellent battleships, but it would be absurd to ignore the value of older battleships merely because they do not happen to mount more than four big guns. Nor is it even safe to base a final judgment on statistics as to the relative strength in effective battleships—Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts. A navy is a delicately-organised machine, and with its battle fleets must be associated squadrons of cruisers and flotillas of destroyers and submarines. Even when all these facts and figures have been mastered, no conclusion can be formed, because ships without crews are useless, and crews without long and persistent training are more dangerous to themselves than to an enemy if he be efficient. Consequently, in the light of all these considerations, it is no easy matter to assess the fighting weight of the great fleets; estimates must be based on a variety of considerations, such as the numbers and types of ships, the strength and character of the *personnel*, the strategical and tactical ability of the admirals, and the efficiency of the central organisations and all the supply services.

But though this is not the occasion, perhaps, nor is space available, for a complete study of all the several factors which have been suggested, it is, nevertheless, possible to reach a rough and approximate estimate of the standing of the great fleets of Europe.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO GROUPS.

If the figures as to the number of completed battleships and cruisers less than twenty years old are examined in association with the number of officers and men on active service, a basis for judgment can be reached. If, furthermore, the battleships be classified in classes—first, second, and third—the last-named being the oldest and weakest—we secure a conspectus which is at once simple and fairly reliable.

	Battleships. 1st	2nd	3rd	Total	Cruisers.	*Ptrsonnel.
Germany	13	4	20—37		48	74,000
Italy	3	...	8—11		16	37,500
Austria	2	...	9—11		7	19,000
Total	18	4	37—59		71	130,000
Britain	21	9	38—68		110	146,000
France	8	...	13—21		30	64,500
Russia	2	...	6— 8		14	53,500
Total	31	9	57—97		154	264,000

*Based on figures in the "Taschenbuch der Kriegs flotten."

These figures reveal a curious movement in naval politics. The succession of German Navy Acts, and the explanatory memoranda accompanying them, have already produced an effect on the navies of France and Russia, while the political movements of the Triple Alliance have tended to consolidate the Triple Entente. German predominance among the Continental fleets is far less pronounced than it was; the change has been in progress since the events in 1909, and will become even more marked if the Russian shipbuilding activity is accompanied by not less persistent efforts to raise the *esprit de corps* and professional efficiency of the officers and men, and political vicissitudes in France do not undermine the strength of the naval organisation, which has so recently had new life breathed into it.

It would be unwise, of course, to draw too wide assumptions from these statistics as to ships and men, or to ignore the spirit which is the real talisman of victory—what we may call the "Nelson touch." But, on the other hand, the conspectus which has been presented does suggest that if the dual grouping of Europe is to be regarded as a factor at this moment, the time is hardly one favourable to Austria-Hungary and her friends. They are engaged in great schemes of naval expansion, which will not reach the point of culmination for five or six years. Owing to the increased number of conscripts and volunteers now under training—a larger proportion than ever before—the efficiency of the fleets for action has certainly not been increased in the past five or six years.

BRITISH SEA-POWER.

The survey of naval strength suggests another consideration. Our margin is not what it once was, but it is still very considerable, even though we avoid the danger of attaching too great importance to the older battleships, of which we possess an undue proportion. The standing of the British Fleet at the moment, as revealed in the above comparison, suggests that British sea-power is a counter in the present international situation of no mean value. So far as can be judged by any available means of computation, the British Navy—which is at least as strong in torpedo craft as in battleships and cruisers—may be regarded as one of the great influences likely to make for peace.

As the First Lord of the Admiralty remarked on a famous occasion, we stand purely on the defensive. "We must never conduct our affairs," he remarked, "so that the navy of any single Power would be able to engage us at any single moment, even at our least favourable moment, with any reasonable prospect of success." This on the one hand. On the other, "it is inconceivable that we should make a surprise attack on Germany or any other Power. . . . We have no means of following up such an attack, even if it were successful."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The following text of the Anglo-Japanese compact will be read with interest at this juncture. Signed at London, on 12th August, 1905, by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi, and as revised and renewed in 1911, it reads as follows:—

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan having to view the important changes which have taken place in the situation, since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, whenever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party any obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

ARTICLE V.

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available will be arranged by the Naval and Military Authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interests.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating it, then it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have renounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipsa facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed this Agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London the 13th Day of July, 1911.

E. Grey—His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Takaaki Kato—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

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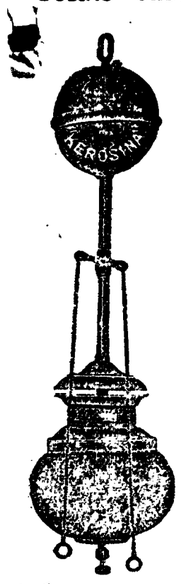

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RUSSIA.

THE LAND OF EXTREMES.

Commenting on Mme. Jarintzoff's latest work on Russia, Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

There are two qualities superficially common enough separately, which are exceedingly rare in combination—sincerity and vivacity. Mme. Jarintzoff is fortunate in possessing this combination, and she knows how to be truthful about the Russians without fatiguing the English, who are but little inclined to the subtleties of psychological analysis. For her, Russia is the country of contradictions and her compatriots are the people who are guilty of all excesses except perhaps that of "digesting money." Apparently without the principles of English copy-books, the Russian preserves that inner sense of right and wrong which among more developed Western peoples is often atrophied by convention. Russia has produced, and will doubtless go on producing, a long line of assassins, but she is singularly free from Tartuffe and from Pecksniff.

NATURAL AND MERCIFUL.

To take one example, the case of illegitimate children, English custom dismisses them as improper and considers the problem one to be settled by slightly raised eyebrows. The Russian attitude is at once more natural and more merciful, both to human nature and to human lives. An English lady-teacher at a Russian co-educational school observed that in her country the parents "would either take their own children away from that school, or make the headmistress expel the illegitimate ones." This verdict of an obscure Englishwoman is worth quoting, because it really does interpret the English attitude towards a host of social questions, the English attitude expressed honestly and without any conscious hypocrisy. The Russian point of view is wholly different, and what this author has to say on the score of illegitimate children is equally characteristic of the Russian standpoint towards those innumerable modern conflicts between the right of Creon and the larger right of Antigone:

Again, I must say that we shrink from condemning and preaching—even in the cases when it does not involve any hypocrisy whatever. Simply and truly, it is the ignoring of the illegitimate children by their parents that is disgusting to a Russian mind.

The real point, perhaps, is simply this: the Englishman considers his principles already formulated long ago, while the Russian cannot accept ready-made mandates on conduct. As Turgeney observed at one of the dinners of the hissed authors, the Russian's morality is not crystallised, as is the morality of Western Europe

ABSOLUTISM IN EDUCATION.

This book wanders from the past of the Cossack to the present condition of the Russian clergy and from a legend of the first Alexander to the assassination of the second. It treats on the educational revolution in the sixties, and concludes with some silhouettes of ordinary life in the twentieth century. It gives, in short, every extreme of this country of extremes, but its chief value lies in its explanation of the long battle of the Intellectuals against the indifference of the sunken moujik and the brutalising stupidity of Russian officialdom. The story of the educational revolution is particularly interesting. The Free Gymnasia had to fight against conditions that are admirably illustrated by this edict of absolutism.

One morning the school inspector, a representative of the Ministry, was unexpectedly announced. For some reason or other he directed his steps without delay to the highest form but one, where a lesson in biology was in full swing.

"What are you teaching here?" was the none too polite question addressed to the professor of "ill fame."

"Biology," was the reply.

"Such a subject does not exist."

Such is the stone-like pressure from above; what of the moujik below?

APATHY PASSING AWAY.

Gorki's "mother," however, suggests a new facet, and the author of "Russia: The Country of Extremes," quotes from the memoirs of a student, whose trial took place as early as 1876, this remarkable fragment, which shows that for a long time the apathy of "Virgin Soil" has been passing away:

"I say! Then you are a barin," the peasant exclaimed on realising that his fellow-prisoner was an educated man; "a barin—and here you are in prison for the sake of us moujiki! . . . Yet, you know, there is but little good in your work. By your propaganda you try to make us conscious of things, as you call it—to wake us up to reality, and the rest of it. . . Why, don't you know that we, unconscious and unawakened as we are, would go, if we could this very moment and surround the Kremlin. . . . Axes would but hash in the air for the law of the Russian Land! . . . That's it, my dear one!"

When the awakening really comes on a national scale, the world will realise how much it is due to the heroism of generations of men and women students, who have shrunk from nothing in the causes of alleviating those who were too numb even to know clearly what was being done for them or why it was being attempted.

A chapter is devoted to the most hideous of all the ulcers of Russian life—the Agent Provocateur. Mme. Jarintzoff writes with fearlessness and knowledge of the inner workings of this complex machinery of crime and betrayal. She distinguishes, incidentally, between the case of the dead Gapon and that of the living Aseff. Space will not allow me to dwell on this formidable phase of oppression, but if this book contained no other chapter, it would have earned its place as a veritable contribution to the study of modern Russia. Mme Jarintzoff writes honestly, and holds no stereotyped brief for her compatriots. She puts down their failings in the Russian way.

SUBMARINE MINES.

A DANGER TO FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE.

The frightful disasters that have recently occurred in the North Sea invest submarine mines with an especial interest at this time. There are two great divisions into which submarine mines may be classed, *i.e.*, controllable and uncontrollable, or as they are often classified "electrical" or "mechanical." In the first class the method of firing is by electricity, the electric power being contained in, and operated from, a firing station on the shore, and connected to the mines by insulated cables, and these mines can be easily rendered harmless by just switching off the current in the firing station. In the mechanical mines the means of firing are contained in the mine itself either by a small electric battery, or spring, or a suspended weight: the impulse which actuates the firing gear being given by a ship bumping against the mine. Once these mines have been let go set for firing they are dangerous to friend and foe alike. Safety arrangements are employed to prevent firing the mine while it is being laid, and sometimes clockwork is added to render the mine inactive after a certain time, or in case the mine breaks away from its moorings. These mines are not only much cheaper, but can be laid with much greater rapidity than electrically controlled mines. Controllable mines are absolutely under the control of the operator on shore, and if any break away they are harmless, another advantage is that they can be placed at depths which will be well below the bottom of any vessels passing through the mine fields. They can thus be used in channels which have to be kept open for traffic during hostilities.

TWO SYSTEMS.

Electrical mines are arranged on two systems according to the method of ascertaining the proper moment to apply the firing current. These methods are by "observation" or by "circuit closer."

The "observation" system depends on two careful observations made by the operator on shore, one of the exact positions in which the mines are laid, the other of the track of hostile vessels passing over the mine fields. The position of the mines when laid is marked on a special chart, on which the track of ships crossing the mine field can also be plotted. When the track is seen to be crossing the position of a mine, a switch is closed on shore and the mine is fired. Observation mines are placed either resting on the bottom or moored at depths which are well below the bottom of any friendly vessels, and except that anchoring in the mine field must be forbidden for fear of injury to the cables, such mines offer no obstruction to traffic. In the "circuit closer" system, each mine contains a small piece of apparatus which is set in action by the blow of a vessel against the mine. When set in action the apparatus completes an electrical circuit in the mine through which it can be fired, if the main switch on shore is closed. If it is not wished to fire the "circuit closer" is restored to its ordinary condition either automatically by a spring in the mine, or by an electrical device operated from the shore. Such mines are necessarily placed near the surface, and so interfere with friendly traffic. A vessel passing by mistake through a mine field of this class would run no risk of an explosion while the mines are inactive, but might do some damage to the mines. The principal advantage of these mines is that if the firing switch is closed they are effective in fog or mist, when observation mines could not be worked, and when the guns of the defence would be equally out of action. As they are fired only when close against the side of a ship, the charge can be comparatively small and the mines themselves are handy and easy to lay. Compared with observation mines they use much less cable, as the action of the "circuit closer" is such that only the mine which is struck can be fired. Several mines of this class can, therefore, share one cable from the shore, though in practice details of mooring and arrangement limit the number connected to one cable to four. A set of mines on one cable is referred to as a "group."

THE FIRING STATION.

The firing station can be on a vessel moored near the mine field, but is more usually on shore, where it can be made absolutely secure from any form of attack. But the observing stations must be on shore to give stability to the observing instruments; they cannot be entirely protected as they must have a small opening facing the mine field, but can be made quite inconspicuous.

Any explosive can be used in a submarine mine, provided adequate means are taken to explode the charge, but the explosive which is the easiest to handle and is in most general use is wet gun-cotton with a small dry primer and detonator to start ignition.

The charge is contained in a steel mine case, which has an "apparatus" inside to contain the electrical arrangements and the "circuit closer" when used. Cases for observation mines are usually cylindrical in shape for mines to rest on the bottom and spherical for buoyant mines. The weight of charge is about 500lb. and the size of a buoyant case for this charge would be four feet in diameter. Cases for contact mines are spherical, about 39 inch in diameter, and can hold 100lb. of gun-cotton. They are always buoyant, buoyancy being provided for by air-space inside the case. Buoyant mines are moored to a heavy weight or "sinker," the connection being by a steel wire rope, or in the electrical mines, the cable itself.

The role of mines in a defence is to act as an obstacle to detain ships under fire and compel them to engage the artillery of the defence. Thus mines find their greatest usefulness in the defence of harbours with long channels of approach. Mine fields can be destroyed by "oreeping" for and cutting the electric cables, by "sweeping" for the mines themselves with long loops of chain or rope or by destroying the mines with countermines. To guard against any of these the mine-field should be protected by gun fire, and lit at night by electric lights.

Although the scientific development of submarine mining is the work of the last fifty years, attempts to use drifting charges against ships and bridges are recorded as early as the 16th century. Mines were used by the Americans in 1777, and in 1780 Robert Fulton produced an explosive machine which he called a "torpedo," and which was experimented with, not very successfully, up to 1815. In 1854 the Russians used mechanical mines in the Baltic, but without any marked success.

THE ELECTRIC MINE.

The first application of electricity to the explosion of submarine mines was made by Sir Charles Pasley in the destruction of wrecks in the Thames and of the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead in 1839. The first military use of electrically fired mines was made in the American Civil War of 1862-65, when several vessels were sunk by mines or torpedoes. From then onwards most European nations have experimented with mines, and they were actually used during the Franco-German War of 1870, the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, and the Spanish-American War of 1898. But the most interesting example of mine warfare was in the attack and defence of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. Both sides used mechanical mines only, and both suffered heavy losses from the mine warfare. Up to 1904 there were mine defences in most of the British ports, but in that year the responsibility of mines was placed on the navy, and since then mine defences have been much reduced.

German methods in the present war have already been aptly described as barbarous, and the utter disregard of her most solemn and binding treaties is enough to condemn her as being outside the pale of civilised nations. It was only in 1907 that she adopted the Hague Convention which dealt with the laying of automatic submarine contact mines, in which she agreed to consider "it is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them; also to lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings." Her strewing of contact mines haphazard in the North Sea is a direct breach of civilised custom and the usages of war, and it is to be hoped that this will be brought home to her in an unmistakable way before she is again allowed to take a place in the comity of nations.

THE KING'S ARMOUR.

Pieces of armour belonging to suits shown in the Tower of London, which have hitherto been in the collections at Windsor Castle, are to be returned, by order of the King, to complete those suits of armour of which they originally formed part.

The armour in question belonged to Henry VIII., William Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Sir John Smythe. Of Henry VIII.'s armour two grandguards, one pasguard (extra pieces for the joust), four gauntlets, a pair of saddle steels, and the great brayette have been transferred, all pieces of great historic and artistic interest. With these is the half-suit of the Earl of Worcester, of which the helmet alone weighs close on 20lb. The decoration of this and of the Smythe armour is the same as that on the armours which have always been shown in the Tower. That on the Smythe suit is extremely beautiful and almost in its original condition. Delicate figures of the Cardinal Virtues are engraved in gilt on a "sanguine" background.

Besides these there is a shield of Charles I. when Prince of Wales. These additions are by far the most important since the year 1661, when the armour was collected from Greenwich, Hampton Court, and other royal palaces and stored in the Tower of London. The armour is now exhibited in the White Tower.

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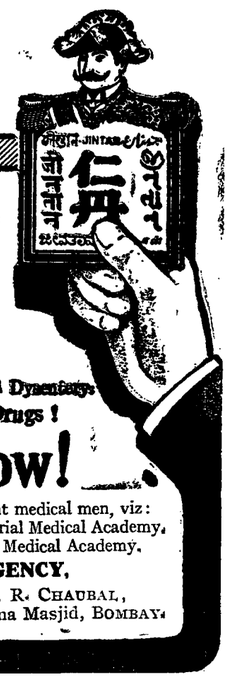

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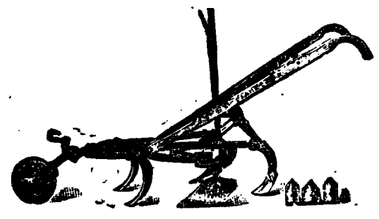

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